The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3967. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

A Flag of Truce Sent to the Enemy.

Reported Movement of the Fifth Army Corps.

ORDERS FROM GEN. MEADE.

Regular Communication with the Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, 1864.

All is quiet along the lines to-day.

There is occasional firing only in the direction of Bottom's Bridge.

The mails are now regularly received in the army, the arrangements being most complete under the management of D. F. PARKER and W. E. HARLEY, Postmasters of the Army of the Potomac.

Newspapers will also arrive regularly from this date, under the direction of Mr. LANE, news agent.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 8, 1864—5 o'clock, A. M.

The flag of truce sent out by Gen. GRANT was arranged for last evening, and under the direction of the Corps Commanders the dead and wounded between the lines of works were brought off.

There were very few wounded at some points, while at others quite a number were found.

None but medical officers and stretcher-bearers were allowed to go on the field, and all intercourse with the enemy was strictly prohibited.

At the end of the time agreed upon for the truce to end, a voice from the enemy's lines sung out, "Boys, get to your holes! The time is up!"

All hands then at once left.

A few shells were thrown on our left yesterday afternoon by the enemy; but they did no damage.

A portion of the Fifth Corps is reported as having arrived at a point on the Chickahominy, near Bottom's Bridge, and considerable firing was heard in that direction yesterday afternoon.

A party of rebels, consisting of a Captain, Lieutenant and five privates, came into our lines yesterday with a flag of truce, looking for the body of an officer, and our men at that point brought them in, not knowing that a flag of truce prevailed. They were returned to their lines last evening.

The railroad from the White House to the army is being put in order, and will be ready for travel in a day or two.

Punishment of a Philadelphia War Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 7.

The following orders have just been issued from headquarters, and are published for the benefit of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER.—EDWARD CROPSEY, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, having published in that journal, of the 2d instant, a libelous statement on the Commanding General of this army, calculated to impair the confidence of the army in their commanding officer, and which statement the said CROPSEY now acknowledges to have been false, and to have been based on some idle camp rumor, it is hereby ordered that he be arrested and paraded through the lines of the army with a placard marked "Libeler of the Press," and be then put without the lines and not be permitted to return.

The Provost-Marshal-General will see that this order is promptly executed.

The Commanding-General trusts that this example will deter others from committing like offences, and he takes this occasion to notify the representatives of the public press that, while he is ready at all times to extend them every facility for acquiring facts, and giving circulation to the truth, he will not hesitate to punish with the utmost rigor all instances like the above, where individuals take advantage of the privileges accorded them, to circulate falsehoods, and thus impair the confidence which the public and the army should have in their Generals and other officers. By command of

Major-Gen. MEADE.

S. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. General.

THE OBJECTIONABLE PARAGRAPH.

The following is probably the paragraph which has provoked this sentence. It occurs in a letter from the correspondent in question, dated Mongohick, May 27:

"Let me break the thread of narrative, and say a word of MEADE's position. He is as much the Commander of the Army of the Potomac as he ever was. GRANT plans and exercises a supervisory control over the army, but to MEADE belongs everything of detail. He is entitled to great credit for the magnificent movements of the army since we left Brandy, for they have been directed by him. In battle he puts troops in action and controls their movements; in a word, he commands the army. Gen. GRANT is here only because he deems the present campaign the vital one of the war, and wishes to decide on the spot all questions that would be referred to him as General-in-Chief.

History will record, but newspapers cannot, that on one eventful night during the present campaign, GRANT's presence saved the army and the nation too; not that Gen. MEADE was on the point of committing a blunder unwittingly, but his devotion to his country made him loth to risk her last army on what he deemed a chance. GRANT assumed the responsibility, and we are still On to Richmond."

Dismissal of Col. McLeod Murphy.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 4, 1864.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 42.—Lieut.-Col. M. C. MURPHY, of the One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers, having, on the 25th ult., presumed to send a flag of truce to the enemy's lines without any authority whatever, is hereby dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.

S. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

FROM BUTLER'S ARMY.

Signs of a Forward Movement.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 7.

An invalid officer who has just arrived here from Bermuda Hundreds has furnished me with some very interesting news from that quarter. He says that the indications in Gen. BUTLER's camp are very numerous of another forward movement, but in what direction is known, of course, only to the high officials. Conjectural points, however, are freely canvassed in camp, and among these Petersburgh is the oftenest mentioned.

A scout, who recently arrived in camp, had ascertained that the fort on the Appomattox, this side of Petersburgh, is deserted, or nearly so, by the rebels. The gunboats all went up the river on Saturday, and before dark the last one of the fleet was out of sight. A pontoon bridge is thrown across the Appomattox, near the Hundreds, and several signal officers crossed on Sunday to the fort on the opposite side. A corduroy road has also been completed through a swamp, and running from our front to the opposite side of the Appomattox, above our picket lines.

Just as our informant was on the point of leaving, a brother officer said to him: "You needn't be surprised to hear very soon of the moving of a heavy force from this department to the rear of Richmond. We have pontoon bridges enough to span all the rivers near Richmond in a dozen places."

On Friday, the 3d inst, a tour was made of the forts and rifle-pits comprising our defences, the line of which extends from the Appomattox River to the James. These defences are as strong as engineering skill, coupled with abundant labor, could possibly make them. The rifle-pits are all flanked with full batteries, and it was believed on the ground that it would be impossible for any force to carry them.

The rebels have already demonstrated, to their own heavy loss, the efficiency of these works. Their attack on Thursday, the 2d inst., was made on the pits of the advanced picket line, which were situated at some distance in front of the principal line. This line they carried, mainly in consequence of the negligence of the Lieutenant in charge. But, when they subsequently advanced upon one of our own redoubts, about two hundred yards in front of the main line, they met with a reception that sent them staggering back, leaving many killed and wounded, besides a number of prisoners, in our hands. A rebel Colonel was killed in this attack. The Lieutenant who was in command of our pickets at these pits has been reduced to the ranks for not holding the position until reinforcements reached him. The rebels were afterward driven from the captured pits, which are now held by two companies of one of the Maine regiments.

GEN. AVERILL'S OPERATIONS.

Spirited Account of the Great Southern Virginia Raid.

Its Object—Destruction of Railroads, Bridges and Medical Stores—A Gallant and Obstinate Fight—Gen. Averill Wounded—Incidents, &c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, LEWISBURGH, Sunday, May 22, 1864.

The cavalry raid of that dashing and gallant officer, Gen. AVERILL, made from Charleston, West Virginia, May 5, was undoubtedly one of the most hazardous and brilliant of the war. It was, too, successful. All and more than the usual dangers of field and flood were encountered—rivers were swam, forests penetrated, mountains scaled, unknown regions traversed, enemies met. For upward of sixty miles of the mountain travel there was nothing but precipitous bridle-paths, and for that distance did the men on foot drag themselves and their horses up and down. But seven days' rations and proportionate ammunition had been taken. For eighteen days—including four days after meeting Gen. CROOK—the command were unheard of by their friends. After the 11th their ammunition was about exhausted, and but for the fortunate capture of a rebel train on the 9th, they would have been without food; as it was they were seven days on half rations. They had ridden, walked, forded, swam, climbed and fought during the raid of three hundred and fifty miles, exhibiting an endurance and heroism challenging the admiration of the world of chivalry.

THE OBJECTS OF THE RAID.

The principal object of Gen. AVERILL's movement was to distract the attention of the rebel Gens. JENKINS and the noted JOHN MORGAN, and by diverting it toward himself prevent a junction of their forces against Gen. CROOK, who designed moving on to Dublin, destroying the stores and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at that place and the bridge (the largest and the finest in the South) on New River, seven miles above. The purpose was accomplished, Gen. CROOK effecting the complete destruction he designed, and Gen. MORGAN the while, as it proved, holding himself at Wythville, southwest about thirty miles distant on the railroad, in expectation of Gen. AVERILL. Another purpose of the raid was the destruction of the road at whatever point it should be struck, and Gen. AVERILL starting from Charleston May 1, selected Wythville as his destination. His command consisted of the First, Second and Third Virginia and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry—in all 2,500 men.

REBELS GOBBLED UP.

The march was without especial incident until the evening of the 7th, when the advance suddenly came upon and gobbled up some rebel pickets; rapidly advancing, they came upon an entire company of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry, part of JOHN MORGAN's men, engaged in games of ball and quoits, capturing the whole of them, save the Captain, who escaped to the bushes. The horses were also taken. In the surprise, only some five or six shots were fired, and they without injury. The rebs. were bewildered at first, chagrined afterward, and expressed surprise at the temerity of the raid. This occurred at Abb's Valley, 140 miles southeast of Charleston. The presence of a superior force in that section was suspected, and the command that night camped on the play-ground of their prisoners.

THE MARCH CONTINUED.

The next morning, two miles from camp, rebel pickets were met, who opened a fire on our advance; they were driven back and the march continued, until the enemy were found posted in the woods on the hills. Scouts were sent forward, but were driven back, some wounded, without being able to ascertain the number of the opposing force.

A FIGHT.

Gen. AVERILL concluded to fight; the nature of the ground was such that cavalry was useless, and the Thirty-fourth Ohio and Second Virginia, ordered to dismount, were thrown out as skirmishers on either flank; they gallantly went to their work; brisk firing ensued, our men pressed forward into the woods and up the hills, from one to another of which the rebels were driven for twelve miles, when they broke cover and fled to Jeffersonville, three miles beyond. This skirmishing wood and hill fighting had continued for six hours. Of Gen. AVERILL's command two were killed and five wounded; the rebels lost seventeen killed and carried off their wounded. At the close of the fight a man well posted in the military policy of the rebels, came in and surrendering himself to Gen. AVERILL, took the oath of allegiance. He gave much valuable information, and specially valuable—the fact that MORGAN was then at Saltsville, twenty miles from Jeffersonville, with a strong force on the *qui vive* for our command. It was further ascertained that all the mountain passes on the route from Jeffersonville to Wythville were strongly guarded, and that passage through would be impossible.

A REBEL TRAIN CAPTURED.

That night, therefore, Gen. AVERILL marched back seven miles, branching off ten miles to Princeton, where he camped. The next morning, a mile out, a rebel train of ten wagons, loaded with provisions, was captured; what the force required, and they were sadly in need, was taken and the balance destroyed.

MEDICAL STORES DESTROYED.

A colored woman came up to the rear guard of the column and informed them that in a cave about a mile up the mountain medical stores were concealed. Twelve men were detailed to search for them, and on reaching the spot were assailed by some thirty rebels on guard. They retreated to the main column and returned reinforced. The rebels skedaddled, the cave was entered, a large quantity of medicines and of surgical instruments were discovered, all of which were destroyed. A weary march was taken across Walker Mountain to Mountain Gap, and the next day (the 10th) a forced march of twenty-five miles brought the command to Cove Mountain Gap, five miles from the expected goal—Wythville. The Gap was reached at 2 P. M., and here

THE GALLANT FIGHT OCCURRED.

Evidently information of our movements had reached MORGAN, for at the Gap was unexpectedly discovered the redoubtable rebel chief, with full 5,000 cavalry and infantry, and four pieces of cannon. Portions of his force were strongly posted on each side of the Gap, and upon the cliffs to the front and sides, while the cannon commanded the approach. Our force, thus suddenly, and, as it would seem, overwhelmingly met, had been reduced to 2,000 men, 500 having been on the 8th day dispatched to reinforce Gen. CROOK. Scarcely had the rebels, thus impregnably ensconced, been revealed in front, ere two heavy lines of skirmishers, strongly supported, were discovered rapidly advancing, and in splendid style, over a clearing and on to our right flank. The two discoveries were almost simultaneous. Gen. AVERILL at once took in the perilous situation; to retreat was ruin, to advance certain destruction, to surrender was never thought of. Nothing was to be done but to hold his ground, make desperate, stubborn resistance, and during it to await the cover of the night. The gallant Col. SCHOONMAKER, commanding the second brigade, was, with the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and First Virginia, (mounted,) hurriedly thrown out across to the right of the road on a rise, there to meet the approaching columns, which they nobly did, receiving the fire of the enemy—presenting a front of twice their own—at close range, and returning it so rapidly and with such deadly effect, that repeated attempts to charge upon them failed. Col. SCHOONMAKER made no attempt to advance, but held his position under a constant fire for one hour, when, upon a threatened flank movement on his right by the rebel cavalry, Gen. AVERILL ordered him to fall back across the road, and on the right of the second column, which had been formed there, consisting of the Thirty-fourth Ohio and Second and Third Virginia, all dismounted, under the command of Brig.-Gen. DUFFIE. He had suffered considerably, and was compelled to leave his dead and badly wounded on the line where they had fallen. The movement was made leisurely and in excellent order. It was greeted with exultant shouts by the rebels, who pressed rapidly forward as far as the abandoned line, but the now united columns, presenting a solid and unflinching front, delivered with rapidity and withering precision a fire which prevented further advance, and temporarily staggered into confusion the opposing ranks. From the outset of the fight both columns, while holding in check the vastly superior force in front, were subjected at easy musketry range to the cross fire of the infantry and artillery at the Gap. The terrible position of Gen. AVERILL's command no description can convey the correct idea of. They were on a cleared section, with a force double their own to the left, and another double their own to the front, with no cover of hills or woods to fall back to, and with but the one thing to do—to maintain their position under the heavy and continuous fire of shot and shell. The gallantry of Gen. AVERILL and his staff shone conspicuously during the terrific ordeal, as did that of every officer and man in his command—not one was seen to falter. The Second Virginia, on the left of the second column and in close range of the Gap, constantly under murderous fire, extorted the admiration of the enemy and won that of its own command by its splendid conduct. It was firm as a rock; every movement was executed with the ease and precision of a dress parade, and the moral effect of its splendid bearing infused the strength of another regiment. On the field, as in general orders, it received from Gen. AVERILL the warmest praise. Gen. AVERILL was constantly at the front of the first column, and on its falling back, at the front of the command, encouraging and stimulating it to the noble heroism displayed, by his own fearless exposure and dauntless courage. About midway of the fight he was struck in the middle of the forehead by a musket ball, which, glancing, passed off over the left eye, inflicting a deep wound; with the blood flowing profusely, his face undistinguishable from gore, he continued in his saddle until, by weakness, he was compelled to retire to the rear. Here the blood was staunched, the wound dressed, and after a few moments rest he was again in the saddle and to the front, there remaining until the close of the fight. His escape with life was miraculous. For five long hours did this desperate fight continue; not one inch of the second line had been yielded; MORGAN, on repeated attempts to force it, which were made with a rush and amid hellish yells, being repulsed, and when night came he seemed glad to seek repose from the obstinate and bloody contest, and to his stubborn foes that night was indeed welcome. Gen. AVERILL's loss in killed and wounded was 125; six prisoners were taken, and from them it was ascertained that the rebel loss was far in excess of ours. The killed and badly wounded were necessarily left in the hands of the enemy, there being no conveyance for them, and at dark, having placed the latter in a farmhouse near by, and leaving a Surgeon in charge, the command hastily got away without any attempt by MORGAN being made to pursue them or even feel their position. A rapid march of thirteen miles was had for Walker's Mountain, with the design of crossing it and reaching Dublin, where Gen. CROOK was expected to be met.

Special mention, ere concluding this portion of my letter, should be made of the associate officers of Gen. AVERILL, few of whom escaped uninjured, for gallantry never had nobler exemplars than in Brig.-Gen. DUFFIE and Col. SCHOONMAKER, and in the small but devoted staff composed of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Rumsey, Capt. George T. Castle, Capt. William H. Brown, Capt. L. A. Myers and Surgeon Fred Elliott; or, than in Col. Copehart, First Virginia, Col. Powell, Second Virginia, Maj. Conger, commanding detachment Third Virginia, Maj. Daily, Acting Colonel Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Col. Shaw, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio. During all the fight the posts of danger were persistently theirs, and their courageous examples were magnetic. It has been stated that a portion of MORGAN's force were cavalry. They were held in reserve during the fight, under cover of the woods to the rear and left of the rebel column, awaiting the moment so vainly sought for, when our lines would be broken and they could charge upon our disordered men.

THE BALANCE OF THE RAID.

When Walker Mountain was reached, it was found that there was but a bridle-path over it, and the wearied men dismounting, dragged themselves and their jaded horses up it. The advance reached the top at midnight, and here the guide irrecoverably lost his way. To continue in the pitchy darkness was impossible. The order was given to halt, and the worn-out men and horses, stretched in single file from base to summit on the precipitous, rocky mountain's side, laid down to rest. Singularly enough, yet confirmatory of the terrible punishment the enemy had received, they were not disturbed, and at daylight were on the march again. The mountain passed, and a forced march made during the day of thirty-two miles, to Dublin. Here was a sad disappointment, for, though the good work of destruction which Gen. CROOK had done was seen, yet he was not met. Remaining over night, an early march was made of seven miles to New River; it was greatly swollen, but was crossed with the loss of two men, four horses, and destruction of all the ammunition, and, ten miles further on, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was struck at Christiansburgh. Some scattering rebel forces were found here, but were charged on and driven through and beyond the town, giving no after trouble. The depot here, stored with large amounts of flour, bacon and forage, was burned, the telegraph-office instrument and wires destroyed, the railroad torn up and rails rendered useless, and the bridge, two miles below, burned. Two field-pieces were captured in the village. The command occupied the town over night, moving nineteen miles to Gap Mountain the next morning, where 1,500 rebels, under Col. (or Gen.) W. E. JACKSON, were found strongly posted in a gap, and strengthened by two pieces of artillery. Gen. AVERILL's command was now entirely without ammunition. What little was left after the battle at Cove Mountain had been destroyed while crossing New River. A fight, therefore, was hopeless. So, by a strategic and hasty movement, he turned their left flank seeking a bridle path over the mountain and thence to Sinking Creek Valley, twelve miles distant, JACKSON making no pursuit. On the next day (the 14th) they pushed on twenty-nine miles toward Union, and within five miles thereof fell in with the rear guard of Gen. CROOK's command. It was a gladdening sight and hailed vociferously. On the 15th Gen. AVERILL joined Gen. CROOK, and on the next day held the rear of his army while crossing Green Briar River at Alderson's ford, *en route* for Meadow Bluff. This duty performed, Gen. AVERILL marched for Burnt Bridge Ford, on same river, where he crossed and made direct for Lewisburgh, reaching there on the 19th. Here, for himself and his gallant command, there was but brief rest promised, for an early expedition in connection with Gen. CROOK had been planned. Its results will be of great importance.

D. M. BARNES.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY

ANOTHER RAID OF JOHN MORGAN.

Half a Dozen Towns in Their Possession.

John Morgan's Raid into Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, June 9.

About 700 rebel cavalry, supposed to be a part of JOHN MORGAN's force, entered Paris, Ky., last evening, without resistance.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 9.

The rebels are near Falmouth, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, and at Williamstown on the Pike, thirty miles from Cincinnati.

A large rebel force is reported twelve miles east of Lexington, and another is approaching from Richmond.

The rebels are also reported between Crab Orchard and Stamford.

They burned the large warehouse and water station at Cynthiana, yesterday.

The rebels now have possession of Paris, Georgetown, Cynthiana and Williamstown.

Negro Enlistments—Kentucky Slavery Fast Disappearing—Kentuckians' Duty in the Emergency—Gov. Bramlette Suspends the Raising of Six Months' Men.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 7, 1864.

Numerous negro recruits and conscripts, from various sections of this State, West Virginia and elsewhere, are arriving here and at other rendezvous. They generally look cheerful, and sing "*John Brown*" and other stirring airs as they march along. A majority volunteered, but many have been drafted or impressed. In the First District, it is said, a negro-impressment was ordered at the instance of LUCIEN ANDERSON, as the only mode to fill its quota.

The great fact stares us in the face, that Kentucky Slavery is fast disappearing, and one great practical duty pressing upon Kentuckians is to adapt themselves to the change with the least possible temporary damage or inconvenience to their labor interests. We should not grumble and growl over what was long ago predicted as an inevitable consequence of the rebellion, *if doggedly persisted in*, but should gratefully accept from the Government whatever compensation it may please to grant, handle the plow ourselves, and invite enterprising white immigrants to help till our neglected fields.

It is understood that Gov. BRAMLETTE has in effect "suspended for the present" the raising of 10,000 six months' men by draft or otherwise, because of the "unexpected action of the Administration in calling into the field the negro laboring population of the State." So I reckon WOLFORD's occupation, as a recruiting officer and orator to raise men under the Governor's call "to give the finishing blow to the rebellion," is at least "suspended for the present." He may do mischief enough, solely as a "Democratic Union" elector at large, if permitted and so disposed. The Governor, by his persistent indorsement of WOLFORD, was subjecting himself to severe reflections from brother Kentuckians certainly as devoted to the Union and the Constitution as himself. We hope that he will henceforth coöperate with Gen. BURBRIDGE, and not, from any further indiscretion or inconsistency, be held in any way or degree responsible for any more of Mr. WOLFORD's incendiary harangues against President LINCOLN and the established policy and accomplished fact of negro enlistments.

PONTIAC.

A NAVAL DISASTER.

Capture of the United States Steamer Water-Witch by the Rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 9.

The steamer *Massachusetts*, from the blockading squadron, reports the capture, on the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock in the morning, of the United States steamer *Water-Witch*, Lieut.-Commander AUSTIN PENDERGAST, in Ossabaw Sound, Georgia, by eight armed boats sent out from the rebel fort McAllister.

This information was received from one of her crew, the only one who made his escape by jumping over her bows and swimming ashore. He says a desperate resistance was made by her officers and crew, but superior numbers overpowered them and compelled them to surrender.

He cannot tell if they met with any loss, as he saw the action going on as he was secreted in the long grass.

An expedition was fitting out at Port Royal to go down and endeavor to recapture or destroy her.

The *Water Witch* is a regular navy-built vessel, of 350 tons, five guns, and was considered quite fast.

Marine Disaster, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 9.

The schooner *Ralph Hewitt*, from Boston for Fortress Monroe, with a cargo of granite, sprung aleak off Block Island, June 6, and sunk. The crew took to the boats, and next morning were picked up by the schooner *Catalina*, from New-York for Porto Rico, and transferred to the schooner *Gen. Scott*, from Philadelphia for Boston.

The ship *Pomona*, from Liverpool, now below, has been ordered to Portland.

Another Prize.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 9.

The British iron prize steamer *Thistle*, from Bermuda, for Wilmington, arrived here this morning, in charge of Acting Master WILLIAM E. DENISON, and a prize crew, having been captured on the 4th inst., in lat. 32° 30', lon. 76° 54', by the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*. She had on board a general cargo of merchandise, but most of it was thrown overboard during an exciting chase of six hours. This *Thistle* is an iron side-wheel steamer of about 350 tons, and of light draft.

The Caledonia Off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, June 9.

The steamship *Caledonia*, from Quebec for Glasgow, was boarded off Cape Race at 9 o'clock this morning. All well on board.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

Burning of a Hudson River Steamboat.

A Large Number of Passengers on Board.

FROM THIRTY TO FORTY DROWNED

DISTRACTING TALE OF SUFFERING.

A Correspondent of the Times on Board

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The new and handsome steamer *Berkshire*, of the New-York and Hudson line, left Hudson night before last at her usual hour, with a heavy freight and an unusual number of passengers. When a few miles below Rondout a fire broke out on the main deck, which was stowed with bales of hay, and increased with such amazing rapidity, enveloping so large a surface at once, that its cause was difficult to trace. It was too distant from the fire-room to have caught therefrom. One account is that it came from the lamp-room, and another supposes it was occasioned by the careless smoking of a cigar.

A very few minutes showed the impossibility of extinguishing it. The boat was therefore headed for shore with the utmost speed, and was favorably beached two miles above Hyde Park.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

INTERESTING DETAILS—THIRTY TO FORTY LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

Mr. CHILD, one of the correspondents of this newspaper, was a passenger on the *Berkshire*, and gives us this statement of the catastrophe:

He had been in the gentlemen's berth cabin, astern, below the main deck, reading, but had fallen asleep in a chair. He was partly conscious of a commotion, and of men running up stairs, when he awoke and found the cabin filling with smoke. Then he heard cries of "fire" above, but he is sure no alarm loud enough to awake people had been given below. This was not far from 10 o'clock. He ran up the two flights of stairs to the large state-room saloon, and found passengers rushing out of their rooms in dire confusion. Capt. POWERS was telling them to go clear forward to the end of the boat, and they seemed to be obeying him. The engines were working with great speed, and the boat headed for shore, yet the flames were driving through the boat with such incredible rapidity that he feared those forward would be compelled to jump from the boat before it struck the shore. He therefore remained aft, thinking it better to jump into the water abaft the wheel, than ahead of it. Recollecting how quiet all had been in the lower cabin, which he had left, and believing some must still be sleeping there, he descended and shrieked out that the vessel was on fire. He found two or three men there, who asked him if there was any way to escape. The smoke had become so dense he could not see if any more left their berths, and hastened up immediately to the main deck, nearly suffocated. Going to the stern he found three men, a lady and two children, and the two colored chambermaids. Then the bow struck and the vessel was aground, in very shoal water forward, but deep water aft. A strong breeze was blowing, and the middle part of the boat, from the hull to the hurricane deck, was wrapped in flames, roaring, crackling and with a heavy breathing sound, under the terrific draft. Mr. CHILD climbed up a stanchion to the upper guards, and saw the only way to get forward was by climbing over the wheel-house, which he did, having shouted to those he left below that they could do the same, but they did not start. The entire space between the wheels was a mass of fire. Persons were then leaping overboard and wading to the shore, which was about ten rods distant. Here the water was not over three feet deep. Right ahead of the starboard wheelhouse two men were trying to make a woman jump over, but she begged to be let alone, saying, in her frenzy, she "would stay and burn before she would jump into that horrid water." As they left her, our informant seized and threw her overboard, and saw her getting toward shore. On the port side the water was a little deeper, and there appeared to be some struggling. A dozen to twenty men were on deck at the bow, when Mr. CHILD left the boat, and they seemed to belong to her. He waded to a very small rocky island, right abeam of the vessel, to see what had become of those he left astern. A woman was in the water there holding on to a hawser, down which was running blazing butter, melted from the casks on deck. She kept changing her hand to hold on to the blazing hawser, dipping the other hand in the water, till they doubtless were so burned that she could not use them longer, then fell off and drowned. Capt. POWERS, Mr. CHILD and another man swam out and tried to reach her, but the heat was so intense they were obliged to return. It was said that this lady was Mrs. BULLOCK, of New-York, and the two children lost with her were hers. The two colored chambermaids were also lost. One little boy got ashore who was nearly frantic that his grandmother must be left to perish in her stateroom. The second waiter, and another waiter named JOHN J. JACKSON were lost.

A Mrs. MILLS and child were not to be found. The first body picked up in the water was that of a little boy, four years old, unknown. The list of passengers was not saved. The clerk said there was not far from 120, of whom about one-fourth were women. Not over fifteen women were seen on shore. The Captain and officers were self-possessed and energetic in all that they did; but Mr. CHILD is quite positive that no sufficient alarm was sounded in the ladies' berth cabin, aft on the main deck, nor in the men's cabin; so it is probable that several at least, perished in their berths, or were bewildered by the smoke and lost in the passages. Not a boat was lowered away, or the few unfortunates at the stern might have been rescued.

From the time they abandoned all effort to put out the fire until the vessel struck, it was 10 or 15 minutes. The engines continued working for five minutes after she run aground, and the steam was rushing out from all the valves, that the boilers should not burst.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, June 9.

The steamer *Berkshire* took fire about two miles above Hyde Park, at 10 o'clock last night, and was totally consumed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp, although one account says it caught in the hay on board, from passengers smoking. The pilot remained at his post, though enveloped in flames, and succeeded in running her ashore.

About one hundred and thirty passengers were on board, but the list is lost, and the exact number of lost cannot be ascertained. The following are known to be lost: The wife and two children of Capt. Bullet, of a Harlem boat; three children of Mrs. Hanford, of Davenport, Delaware County; Catharine Niles, of Schoonertown, Columbia County, and daughter; Julia O'Sullivan, of Bloomingdale; ——— Frisbie and John J. Jackson, colored waiters; Miss Hallenback, missing; William Coon, one of the crew, was missing. Eight bodies have been found thus far, some of them not identified.

The passengers state that probably no one escaped from the ladies' cabin. It is thought that about forty were lost, perhaps more. Only seventy or eighty are known to be saved.

While the fire was raging, the steamer *J. S. Baldwin* passed up and rescued sixty or seventy. These were landed at Rhinebeck, and thence proceeded home.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was valued at $200,000, and is fully insured. No baggage was saved, and many escaped in their night clothes. The cargo consisted of hay, butter, stock, &c. The value is unknown.

The passengers were mostly from Hudson and Catskill. The river is being dragged, and the wreck searched for bodies, but much difficulty is experienced in finding them.

JOHN BEAM, of Hyde Park, had a leg broken, and ANDREW LOVER probably fatally injured by the fall of the smoke-stack this morning.

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATION.

Mr. Lincoln's Acceptance—Address of Gov. Dennison—The Platform—Its Indorsement by the President—Address of the National Union League—The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9.

At 2:30 o'clock to-day the committee appointed yesterday by the National Union Convention at Baltimore to inform President LINCOLN of his nomination by that convention, reached the White House, when they were invited into the East Room, where the President was conversing with members of the delegation who had previously called upon him.

Gov. DENNISON, President of the convention and Chairman of said committee, then addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The National Union Convention, which closed its sittings at Baltimore yesterday, appointed a committee, consisting of one from each State, with myself as Chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nomination by that convention for election to the office of President of the United States. That committee, I have the honor of now informing you, is present. On its behalf I have also the honor of presenting you with a copy of the resolutions or platform adopted by that convention, as expressive of its sense and of the sense of the loyal people of the country which it represents, of the principles and policy that should characterize the administration of the Government in the present condition of the country. I need not say to you, Sir, that the convention, in thus unanimously nominating you for reelection, but gave utterance to the almost universal voice of the loyal people of the country. To doubt of your triumphant election would be little short of abandoning the hope of a final suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government of the insurgent States. Neither the convention nor those represented by that body entertained any doubt as to the final result, under your administration, sustained by the loyal people, and by our noble army and gallant navy. Neither did the convention, nor do this committee, doubt the speedy suppression of this most wicked and unprovoked rebellion.

[A copy of the resolutions was here handed to the President.]

I would add, Mr. President, that it would be the pleasure of the committee to communicate to you within a few days, through one of its most accomplished members, Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, by letter, more at length the circumstances under which you have been placed in nomination for the Presidency.

The President said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I will neither conceal my gratification, nor restrain the expression of my gratitude, that the Union people, through their convention, in the continued effort to save and advance the nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position. I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nomination tendered; and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform. I will say now, however, that I approve the declaration in favor of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit Slavery throughout the nation. When the people in revolt, with the hundred days' explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without the overthrow of their institutions, and that they could not resume it afterward, elected to stand out, such an amendment of the Constitution as is now proposed became a fitting and necessary conclusion to the final success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all cavils. I now perceive its importance and embrace it. In the joint names of Liberty and Union let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, all of the committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their personal congratulations.

The members of the National Union League adjourned yesterday from Baltimore to this city and called upon the President this afternoon, by whom they were cordially received in the east room of the White House. The Chairman of the deputation spoke to the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor of introducing to you the representatives of the Union Leagues of the loyal States, to congratulate you upon your renomination, and to assure you that we will not fail at the polls to give you the support that your services in the past so highly deserve. We feel honored in doing this, for we are assured that we are aiding in reelecting to the proud position of President of the United States one so highly worthy of it; one among not the least of whose claims is that he was the emancipator of four millions of bondmen.

The President replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I can only say, in response to the remarks of your Chairman, that I am very grateful for the renewed confidence which has been accorded to me, both by the convention and by the National League. I am not insensible at all to the personal compliment there is in this, yet I do not allow myself to believe that any but a small portion of it is to be appropriated as a personal compliment. The convention and the nation, I am assured, are alike animated by a higher view of the interests of the country for the present and the great future, and that part I am entitled to appropriate as a compliment is only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the convention and of the League, that I am not unworthy to be intrusted with the place I have occupied for the last three years. I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country; but I am reminded, in this connection, of a story of an old Dutch farmer, who remarked to a companion once that "it was not best to swap horses when crossing streams."

The prolonged laughter which followed this characteristic remark should have been heard. It was tumultuous.

FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Mo., June —, 1864.

While the attention of the country is directed toward active operations in Virginia, we in Missouri are solving the problem of the war for ourselves as best we may. Alternately threatened and alarmed by Price's army, now in Arkansas, we are harrassed and worried to an extent almost pitiable, if it were not a little tinctured with the ridiculous. For, seriously, I [illegible] that the Government will allow Missouri, which it cost so much to wrest from the armed band of rebellion, to fall again a prey to the [illegible]. It is essential that it should be held intact; but, even if Price should revisit its soil at the head of an invading army, there is no need for the ridiculous exhibitions of alarm and fear now made by the timid ones, who, after all, may be indulging in the wish that is father to the thought of Price's coming. There are abundant evidences of the rebel intention to make another strike for the repossession of Missouri, and among them may be mentioned that contained in letters, intercepted or captured on their way to the relatives and friends of soldiers in the rebel armies in the Southwest. A recent batch of these captured near Rolla, Missouri, reveals the fact that Price's command is well fed, clothed, armed and equipped; that the soldiers still entertain the greatest enthusiasm for him; and that he promises to lead them into Missouri this summer. From a large number of these, the following extracts are made in reference to the intended invasion, and are given that the original tone and spirit may be conveyed. Out of a thousand letters, not a single complaint is uttered, and the only sign of weariness with the war is seen in the occasionally expressed hope that it may end this year.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS IN A CAPTURED REBEL MAIL.

"There are a great many things that I would like to tell you by letter, but it is best to say nothing at this time. I have plenty of trust in the good Lord that the time is close at hand when we shall set our feet on Missouri soil once more, and call it our own.

WM. J. DASS, Lieut. Co. C,
Ninth Regt., Missouri Infantry,
Price's Division."

Camp at [illegible] County, Ark., March 10, 1864.

Another from Camden, Arkansas, of a more recent date says:

"Gen. Price is here and in command. Gen. Holmes has gone to Richmond, and I suppose he will be assigned to duty some place, I do not care where, so it is not here. Our army is in fine spirits and good condition, and will do good service this season. The tale will be told in Fall. J. W. KIRTLAND."

Benjamin Goslin, writing from the same place, on the same date, says:

"Old Pap (Gen. Price) is with us, and he tells us that if we will stick to him he will take us to Missouri this Summer, and we will do that you know."

Amos K. Hulett, writing March 29, from Camden, also mentions the fact of Price being in command and remarks:

"I saw the old fellow (Price) the other day and had a conversation with him. He told me that we have one more battle to fight and then we move immediately into Missouri, and when he goes he intends to remain."

Thomas K. Wallace writes his wife at the same time, and closes by saying:

"Old Grand-pap Price is in command of all the Missouri troops. He made us a speech the other night and told us that he would take us to the Missouri River this Summer, if his men would stand up to him. A shout went up from our whole brigade, and a grand torch-light procession was formed. It was the finest sight I ever saw since I have been away from home. The soldiers are all as determined as they were at the first, for it is liberty or death with us all."

M. W. Sumner, evidently an officer, and in command of the post of Springhill, Ark., writes his wife by the same mail, and, although he is extremely cautious and guarded in his expressions, it is quite evident that he knows a good deal of the purposes and intentions of the rebels touching Missouri, this Summer. In fact, the entire mail is full of just such expressions as those given above. Every officer and soldier speaks in the same hopeful strain; and it is left only to time to determine what the offspring of this hope will be. One thing is certain. If the Government desires the safety of Missouri, more troops must be placed at the disposal of the commanding General. The State militia are necessarily an ineffective and, so far as active service is concerned, an unreliable organization; they cannot be depended upon like troops raised for the war; yet they form the great body of the soldiery in Missouri at the present time.

The change of commanders in the Northern District has proved to be of the utmost value to the progress of reconstruction. When Gen. Guitar was in command there, the Conservatives, so called, controlled the district, and by their double-dealing fostered and kept alive a spirit of hostility to the Government which encouraged guerrillas in their nefarious practices; and, as a matter of course, men who were at all demonstrative in their devotion or attachment to the Government were harrassed, robbed and frequently murdered. This state of affairs continued up to within the past two months, when the necessity of a change urged itself upon Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Guitar was relieved by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, a man of the most decided national principles and unflinching loyalty. He made his headquarters at St. Joseph, and inaugurated his administration by discharging from arrest a number of undoubted loyal men, whom the Conservatives had managed to have incarcerated upon one pretext and another, simply to get them out of the way. A healthy political tone was immediately imparted to the district—loyal men were encouraged, and the doubt and alarm in which they and their families continually dwelt gave place to courage and confidence. Guerrilla outrages, although not at an end, were of less frequent occurrence, and the peaceful pursuits of life were resumed. Farmers repaired to the fields once more, and the result is that flourishing crops give promise of an abundant harvest. When guerrillas were found they were summarily punished, that is, shot dead, and the effect was magical; for, wherever one of these ruffians met the just punishment of the bullet, his *confreres* shunned it with the scrupulousness of religion. And thus North Missouri has been in a great measure reclaimed from rebel rule. Pity that the same cannot be said of the whole State.

It may be safely set down, however, that except in the counties bordering on Dixie, demonstrative rebellion is not permitted. Rebel sympathizers have come pretty generally to understand that they cannot indulge in disloyal expressions with impunity, and it is being demonstrated daily that there is little safety for those who are acting covertly with traitors. The arrest and incarceration in the Gratiot-street military prison of Charles L. Hunt, the Consul of Belgium in this city, and the positive refusal of bail bonds in his case, shows how determined the Provost-Marshal General is to make traitors feel the weight of the hand they have invoked. Mr. Hunt is under arrest for treasonable practices, and although half a million of dollars have been tendered on his bail-bond, Col. Sanderson refuses to release him. It is altogether probable that the knowledge of Hunt's treason by Mr. Lincoln, caused the revocation of his consulate, which took place only a few days previous to his arrest. The gentleman is a life-long resident of St. Louis, and has at his command an amount of wealth and influence second to none, but neither have sufficed to procure for him a temporary immunity from the restraint of military law. This arrest has had a most salutary effect in St. Louis. Wealthy and influential rebel sympathizers are more chary in their expressions, and, although they send up a faint howl at the arbitrary character of the arrest, they are sufficiently cautious not to overstep the bounds set by precedence for free speech.

The "Daily Old Piute."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Piute" is a corruption of Pah Ute—the name of a nearly extinct tribe of Indians, whose range was west of the Rocky Mountains. This statement explains the origin of the name of *The Daily Old Piute*, about which you inquire in your Sunday's issue. It would be more difficult to justify the taste which selects such a designation for a journal, even in the semi-civilized region of Nevada Territory. QUID.

"A Voice From Texas."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in your issue of June 4 an article headed as above from a loyal Texan who is now in the rebel army. I was struck with the true history he gave of the condition and affairs of that State. I know not who your correspondent is, but my nine years' experience in the South, five years in Texas, and ten months in a sickly rebel prison at Little Rock, Ark., enables me to vouch for the truth of his assertions. I was living in the north part of Texas when the rebellion broke out, and, with my loyal friends, did all in our power to oppose it. For this we were often threatened to be hung. Stump speakers would guarantee that a lady's thimble would hold all the blood that would be shed caused by secession. A rebel convention met at Austin (without being sent by the people) for the purpose of declaring the State out of the Union, and was only prevented by Gov. "Sam." Houston, who declared that it should be left to the vote of the people. All the northern counties gave a large majority in favor of the Union. But in some of the southern counties the rebels had their polls guarded by armed men, who swore to murder any man who would attempt to vote in favor of the Union. They were not even satisfied with this, but compelled every loyal man, at the point of the bayonet, to vote in favor of secession! Texas was reported to have gone out of the Union by ten thousand majority.

The State of Louisiana never did go out of the Union, although the vote was taken and the State was reported to have gone out by only a small majority. The New-Orleans *Picayune* published the full returns of the vote, which showed that the State gave a small majority in favor of the Union. The rebel papers did not pretend to deny this fact, but reprimanded the *Picayune* for making the exposition.

In the Summer of 1860 many towns were destroyed by fire in Texas, supposed to be the work of Abolition incendiaries. But after the war broke out it was ascertained for a fact that the towns burned were set on fire by some of the ringleaders of the rebel party for the purpose of exciting the people against the North and uniting them in the rebellion.

In 1862 Arkansas and Texas were declared under martial law; and wo to the loyal people, for now their troubles had just begun! Any man accused of disloyalty to the Confederacy would be arrested and tried before the Provost-Marshal and hung, in many cases in less than six hours from the time of their arrest! In the month of October, 1862, over one hundred of my loyal friends suffered in this way. *Twenty-two were hung at the same time, one morning before breakfast, without the least shadow of a trial*, by order of James Young, a captain in the rebel army. Several of the loyal men attempted to make their escape to the Federal lines. Some succeeded, but many were captured and shot down or hung like dogs! Your correspondent was followed for three hundred and fifty miles, and after many hairbreadth escapes, succeeded in passing nearly all the rebel pickets in the north part of Arkansas, when he was arrested by the rebel soldiers, on suspicion of attempting to escape to the "enemy's country," (as they termed it,) and sent to Little Rock under a strong guard, and confined in an iron cage twelve feet square, inside of a filthy and sickly prison; but I was not alone. Several other Union men were there before me, part of whom were taken out and executed. Others died of diseases contracted in prison; and others were taken out and forced into the rebel army; and still others were suffered to remain there without any trial or investigation, kept in bitter suspense, not knowing what hour a guard might call for some of us to accompany them to the suburbs of the city where many a loyal man has been sent to his "long home." Wives of loyal men who had been arrested on suspicion and torn from their families, would come to Little Rock and visit the prison in search of their husbands, and in many cases find that they had either been executed or died in prison! Such agony and groans I have witnessed from those heart-broken widows are enough to freeze the blood in one's veins! The following is a true copy of an article that appeared in the *Arkansas Patriot* last Summer, which I brought with me at a great risk, when I made my escape into the Union lines. Complaining of the martial law, it says:

"In the retreat of Gen. Thomas C. Hindman last Winter from Cane Hill to Little Rock, as one of his men was passing by his own house, his little girl ran out and told him that her mother was dying. Without permission he left the command, went in his house, and saw his wife die soon after. He left her body lying there, and hastened back to his command, hoping to gain permission to return and bury his wife and make some disposition of his children. But instead, he was arrested, turned over to the Provost Guard, and shot the next morning."

I could say a great deal more, but at present I have no time. A true history of this rebellion in the South is one of blood, barbarism and savage ferocity, which perhaps can never be written.

I am, most respectfully,
FRED. W. SUMNER.

Obituary.

LIEUT.-COL. PERRY.

Among the killed at the battle near Cold Harbor, Va., was Lieut.-Col. Edgar Perry, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth N. Y. S. V., Brooklyn. He went out with his regiment as Captain of Company F. In July last he was promoted to the position he held at the time of his death. Lieut.-Col. Perry was the son of the late Ely Perry, of Orange County, of this State, and nephew of Hon. William E. Hasbrouck, of Newburgh, and of Col. James H. Perry, of the Forty-eighth Brooklyn, who was killed at Fort Pulaski, Georgia. At the time of Lieut.-Col. Perry's death, he was in command of his regiment, the Colonel being absent therefrom in consequence of sickness. A brave and promising young officer and patriot has fallen while nobly fighting in the cause of a country he dearly loved. And although in the prime of life, hope and usefulness, he fell as a brave soldier delights to fall, with his face to the foe fighting in defence of a holy cause and of his native land. C. H. M.

COUNT HACKE—BARON VON STEUBEN.

Among the victims of this rebellion we have to lament the loss of the brave and accomplished Count Hacke. A native of Prussia, and in the Prussian army, he obtained a furlough, and coming to this country, procured a commission, as First Lieutenant in the Seventh (Steuben) New-York Volunteers. He served in that regiment till its term of service expired, and subsequently procured a commission as First Lieutenant in the Fifty-second New-York Volunteers, Hancock's corps. He fell in the defence of the Union while leading a charge at the head of his company, in the battle of the Wilderness, on the 10th of May. His friend and countryman, the gallant Baron Von Steuben, also in the same regiment, was inconsolable on hearing of his fall, and endeavored to get some message from him to his family, but without success; he was speechless, and soon afterward expired. Two days afterward the brave Baron Von Steuben himself was killed. Another brave soldier gone to his rest.

In Hermann, Count Hacke, the country has lost a brave and gallant soldier, while his kind and genial heart, modest and unassuming manners endeared him to the many friends who have now to deplore his loss. Pope was a favorite poet of his, and one verse in particular in his "Ode to Solitude:"

"Thus let me live, unseen, unknown—
Thus unlamented let me die;
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie."

The latter part was singularly fulfilled, for not long after his death the woods in which he fell were consumed by fire, and no traces of his remains could be discovered. But his epitaph is written in the hearts of a brave people, as a brave and true soldier who fell in battle for a noble cause. Honor the brave. P.

COL. DRAKE, OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Drake, of the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers, who was killed in the action at Cold Harbor on June 2, was about 39 years of age, and was born and brought up in Herkimer Co., N. Y., whence he removed to Wisconsin and was for sometime engaged in mercantile pursuits. Subsequent to this he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and commenced the preparatory studies for a collegiate course. He entered the Madison University at the opening of the Academic year in 1849, under the chancellorship of Hon. Ira Harris, LL. D., now a Senator of the United States. Col. Drake, after an academic course, was admitted to the degree of A. B., at the University, in 1852. He then mastered a thorough course in theology, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was occupying the pulpit of the Baptist Church, at Westfield, in this county, but he volunteered in the Forty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and was elected Captain. He served about one year in the Forty-ninth, being with McClellan in the disasters of the Peninsular campaign, and was frequently temporarily in command of the regiment. Upon the organization of the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, accepted the colonelcy of the regiment. In the command of this regiment he served with credit in the long siege of Suffolk. In 1862-63, in the siege of Charleston, under Gen. Gillmore; in the recent Florida campaign, and when the One Hundred and Twelfth with other regiments, was ordered to Butler's Department, Fort Monroe, Col. Drake was appointed to command the Second Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, which participated in the late attack upon Richmond, via the James River, under Gen. Butler. Col. Drake leaves a wife and family at Westfield.

The Citizens of New-York and Rev. Dr. McClintock.

The following correspondence has passed between a number of the leading citizens of New-York and Rev. Dr. McClintock:

New-York, June 1, 1864.

Rev. Dr. McClintock—*Dear Sir:* We are desirous, in common with many others of our countrymen, to offer you some suitable recognition of the very great service you have rendered the cause of liberty and the Union during your residence in Europe.

We have observed with pride and pleasure your zealous and effective labors, in enlightening public sentiment abroad in regard to the principles involved in the great contest, now, as we hope, happily drawing to its close, and we cannot doubt that the result of those labors will be manifest for many years to come in a much better understanding of our Government and people on the part of the nations of the old world.

We very respectfully invite you to accept the compliment of a dinner at some time to suit your convenience, at which we can exchange congratulations upon the improved condition and hopeful prospect of public affairs.

D. Drew, Elliot C. Cowdin, Hiram Barney, Thurlow Weed, William E. Dodge, William Curtis Noyes, Henry E. Davies, A. V. Stout, Ralph Mead, Charles C. Colgate, W. C. Bryant, F. S. Winston, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, A. A. Low, Charles H. Marshall, John A. Dix, James T. Brady, Fletcher Harper, William H. Webb, David Hoadley, Oliver Hoyt, Daniel L. Ross, Richard M. Hoe, Thomas McElrath, Harvey B. Lane, S. Irenæus Prime, George R. Crooks, Edward Bright, George William Curtis, Lemuel Bangs, Augustus L. Brown, Joseph A. Wright, William B. Skidmore, J. C. Fremont, Benjamin F. Manierre, Thomas C. Acton, John A. Kennedy, E. C. Root, John Elliott, H. J. Baker, William E. Dodge, Jr., James Brown, William M. Evarts, W. F. Havemeyer, E. L. Fancher, James M. Fuller.

To Messrs. Daniel Drew, E. C. Cowdin, Hiram Barney, Thurlow Weed, William E. Dodge, W. C. Bryant, and others:

Gentlemen: You do me too much honor. My humble services in behalf of "Liberty and the Union" do not deserve so signal a recognition. My post of duty abroad happened to offer me certain facilities of action which I made use of to the best of my ability. That is all.

But I thank you, nevertheless, most cordially for your words of praise. They mark not merely your personal kindness to myself, but also your patriotic appreciation of all work done, in the spirit of Christian loyalty, for the cause of our country, which is the cause of the human race.

It would give me very great pleasure to exchange congratulations with you. But I am just recovering from a serious illness, and cannot bear the excitement which a reunion, such as you kindly propose, must occasion. Very truly yours,

JOHN McCLINTOCK.

No. 293 Fourth-avenue, June 4, 1864.

Gerrit Smith on the Presidency.

A letter from Gerrit Smith to Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, dated Peterboro, June 1, says:

My concern whether it shall be Lincoln, or Fremont, or Chase, or Butler, or Grant, who shall reach the Presidential chair, is comparatively very slight. But my concern to keep out of it a man who would make any other terms with the rebels than their absolute submission, is overwhelming. For any other terms would not only destroy our nation, but lessen the sacredness of nationality everywhere, and sadly damage the most precious interests of all mankind.

Since the rebellion broke out I have been nothing but an Anti-Rebellion man. So unconditionally have I gone for putting it down unconditionally as to make no stipulations in behalf of my most cherished objects and dearest interests. And so shall I continue to go. I love the Anti-Slavery cause. Nevertheless I would have the rebellion put down at whatever necessary expense to that cause. I love the Constitution, and deprecate the making of any even the slightest change in it. Nevertheless I make infinitely less account of saving it than of destroying the rebellion. I love my country. But sooner than see her compromise with the rebels I would see her exhaust herself and perish in her endeavors to defeat their crime—the greatest crime of all the ages and all the world. I do not forget that many of my old fellow Abolitionists accuse me of having been unfaithful to the Anti-Slavery cause during the rebellion. My first answer to them is—that to help suppress the rebellion is the duty which stands nearest to me; and my second answer—that in no way so well as in suppressing it can the Anti-Slavery cause, or any other good cause, be promoted. There is not a good cause on the earth that has not an enemy in the unmixed and mighty wickedness of this rebellion.

Another instance of meddling with things before their time is this slapping of the face of France with the "Monroe Doctrine." I was about to say that doing so serves but to provoke the enmity of France. There is, however, one thing more which it provokes—and that is the ridicule of the world. For whilst the rebels are still at the throat of the nation, and may even be at her funeral, to be resolving that we will protect the whole Western Continent from the designs of the whole Eastern Continent, is as ludicrous a piece of impotent bravado as ever the world laughed at.

And still another instance of our foolish prematureness is the big words in which we threaten to punish the leaders of the rebellion. It would be time enough for these big words when we had subdued the rebellion and captured the leaders. In the meantime there should be only big blows. Moreover, if we shall succeed in getting these leaders into our hands, it will be a question for the gravest consideration whether we should not beg their pardon instead of punishing them. What was it that stirred up the rebellion? The spirit of Slavery. That alone is the spirit by means of which Southern treason can build up a fire in the Southern heart whose flames shall burst out in rebellion. Slavery gone from the South, and there will never more be rebellions there to disturb the peace and prosperity in which North and South will ever after dwell together.

Naval Movements.

PROGRESS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL ON "SWINDLING CONTRACTORS."

Every day for the last five or six weeks a naval court-martial has been in session in this City, for the purpose of investigating certain charges made against contractors for the Navy Department. For many days the case of Mr. Scofield has been before the court. The publication of its proceedings is not permitted. The court, it is rumored, has thus far failed to establish direct fraud to any considerable extent. Enormous profits are alleged to have been exacted, but an important witness informed our reporter yesterday that larger profits are every day made in "honest trade" with the public. A complete record of the proceedings of the court is in course of preparation for print, but the precise channel of its publicity has not yet been designated.

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

This splendid ship now lies at anchor in Buttermilk Channel, between New-York and Brooklyn. Her size and unwieldiness rendered her too troublesome at the Navy-yard, whence she was dispatched.

BRITISH OPINION OF OUR IRON-CLADS.

It is rumored that some officers of the British Navy, who were sent here by the British Admiralty, to report on our progress in iron-clads, have recommended the following features for adoption in the Royal Navy:

First. The Ericsson turrets so called.

Secondly. The compressor used in working our 15 and 11-inch guns.

Thirdly. The new ventilating system of the monitors, and many minor details.

From the same authority we learn that it is likely that within a month or two, five armored vessels will be commenced in the Government dockyards in England, all partially modeled on the American plan. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that there are now in this country nearly 60 officers of European navies, who are detailed especially to watch and report our discoveries and progress in naval architecture.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, June 6, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of William Kanne for correction of erroneous assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of the Corporation of Trinity Church, in favor of the adoption of the ordinance for setting the curb and gutter stones, and flagging the sidewalk on the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Petition of Annin & Co., to be paid for flags furnished the City on the occasion of the reception of the Russians.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By the same—

Petition of the Veterans of the wars of 1812, 1813 and 1814, for donation to aid them in celebrating the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Special Committee on Celebration of Fourth of July, when appointed.

By the same—

Petition of Courtlandt Palmer, for permission to withdraw petition for relief from assessment.

Prayer of petitioner granted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Whereas, The Board of Engineers of the New-York Fire Department have invited Engineer John Baulch to resign his position as an Engineer of the department, on account of his absence from the City for the past two years, he being Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at Fortress Monroe; and,

Whereas, He having refused to comply with their request, the said Board of Engineers have declared his place vacant, knowing that the services of the engineer are wanted very much; and,

Whereas, The Board of Engineers and Firemen have signified their desire to fill his place with another, at a meeting held at Firemen's Hall, June 2, by placing two of the firemen in nomination, and calling for an election to be held on Monday, June 6; and,

Whereas, Some doubts appear to exist as to the right of the firemen to fill the vacancy without action of the Common Council; be it therefore

Resolved, That the position of Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, held by John Baulch, be and the same is hereby declared vacant.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy—2.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the resolution which passed the Board of Councilmen December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the Board of Aldermen December twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and approved by the Mayor December twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, authorizing the Comptroller to pay the bill of Francis Barnes for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of Tenth Ward, and the resolution which passed the Board of Aldermen December eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the Board of Councilmen December nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and approved by the Mayor December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, authorizing the Comptroller to pay the bill of William Schneider, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District of Tenth Ward, be and the same are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter be set and reset in Forty-eighth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That all notices of Committee meetings published in the New-York Era be withdrawn, and the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to stop all payments to the proprietors of said newspaper for advertisements published without authority.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by including in its provisions the words, "all papers," in lieu of the words "the New-York Era."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved to strike out the words "the New-York Era," and insert in lieu thereof the words "all papers, excepting the New-York Herald and New-York Sun."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Eighth Election District, Fifteenth Ward, be held at number four East Houston-street, instead of number twelve East Houston-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Whereas, The telegraph wires connecting with the different bell-towers having been in use for twelve years, and the same are so rusted and worn as to be constantly breaking, thereby causing delay and confusion in the giving alarms of fire from the bell-towers;

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the lines of the various towers renewed in the shortest possible time, the same to be done without contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the bulkhead between Piers Fifty-seven and Fifty-eight East River, be hereby appropriated for the use of oyster-boats, the owner or lessee consenting to the same.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Bonnett & Bakin to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises, number one hundred and twenty-eight Maiden-lane, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the salary of the Engrossing Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be fixed at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the increase to be taken from and charged to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

BILLS.

By Councilman Gross—

Bill of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, for music as follows:

Reception of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, New-York State Volunteers	$150
Celebration of Washington's Birthday	150
Total	$300

In connection therewith, Councilman Gross presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel Joachim Maidhof, for the sum of three hundred dollars, for music furnished on the parade of the twenty-third of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and reception of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, New-York State Volunteers, on their return from the seat of war, and charge the same to their appropriate accounts (as per annexed bills.)

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Gross—

Bill of Rohn's Brass Band, amounting to one hundred and fifty-five dollars, for music furnished Sixty-ninth Regiment, on occasion of funeral of General Corcoran.

In connection therewith Councilman Gross presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Rohn for music furnished the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on the occasion of the funeral of General Michael Corcoran, by Rohn's Brass Band, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Gross—

Bill of Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, for music furnished at parade for reception of Fifty-fourth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

In connection therewith, Councilman Gross presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel Joachim Maidhof, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished at parade of the Eleventh Regiment, on the occasion of the reception of the Fifty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, upon their return from the war, March ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the same to be charged to the special appropriation for this purpose.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement to pave, with Belgian or trap-block pavement, Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots in Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement to pave, with Belgian or trap-block pavement, Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of the construction of a sewer in Essex-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.

Which was laid over.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of donating the sum of one thousand dollars to the Industrial School, situated in Forty second-street.

Which was laid over.

The report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of setting curb and gutter, lay sidewalks, and lay crosswalks in Tenth avenue from One Hundred and Fifty-first-street to One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

The report of the Committee on Roads in favor of laying crosswalk across the Second avenue at its intersection with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of regulating and grading Fifty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Streets, to flag and reflag sidewalk on the east side of Third-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Streets, with resolution that Hudson-street, on the westerly side, between Beach and Hubert streets, be reflagged and repaired, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the resolution passed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and approved by His Honor the Mayor on the — day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorizing and requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to run their cars from Thirty-second to Forty-second-street, through the Fourth-avenue, be amended so as to strike out in the third line thereof the words, "on the surface of the Fourth-avenue," and substitute instead thereof the words, "through the tunnel already existing."

Which was lost.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the sheds and incumbrances on the bulkhead and piers now occupied by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, between Chambers and Duane streets, forthwith, and the Corporation Counsel be directed to commence proceedings against said Company for all violations of Corporation ordinances and permissions heretofore violated by said Erie Railroad Company.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to a special committee of three.

Which was carried.

Subsequently, the President appointed Councilmen Hagerty, Brandon and Riley such Special Committee.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Peter Snedden to erect a barber's pole in front of his place of business, number four hundred and nineteen, Broadway, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure and present to the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, a stand of colors, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the salary of the Superintendent of Lamps and Places be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ebenezer Cauldwell, President of the Board of Trustees of the Calvary Baptist Church in Twenty-third-street, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, and interest to date, as a donation, in order to enable the said Trustees of the said church to pay the assessment and interest imposed upon their property, being ward number five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, map number one hundred and seventy-five, for the work of paving Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lemuel S. Constant, one of the trustees of the German Baptist Church in West Forty-fifth-street, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from near Ninth to Tenth-avenue, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of preamble reciting that the grant to the Hudson River Railroad Company requires that the said Hudson River Railroad Company shall grade, regulate, pave, and keep in repair a space twenty-five feet in width in and about the tracks in all the avenues and streets through which the said track or tracks shall be laid, wherever the Common Council shall deem the interests of the public to require such pavement to be done; that the Common Council have recently authorized a change in the grade of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street, through which part of West-street the tracks of said company are now laid; and also that said part of West-street, to wit, from south side of Hoboken-street to Hammond-street, should be paved with Belgian pavement on both sides of the railroad track; with resolutions, first, that the interests of the public require that the said Hudson River Railroad Company should pave said part of West-street to the extent required by the terms of the said grant to them, and that they be directed, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, to pave or cause to be paved, a space twenty-five feet in width in and about their tracks in West-street, from south side of Hoboken-street to Hammond-street, in the manner following, to wit: So much of said space as may be within and between said tracks may be paved with cobble-stones, and so much of said space as may be outside of the outer rails of each track shall be paved with Belgian or trap-block, and the whole to be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Croton Aqueduct Board; and second, that a copy of this preamble and resolution be, upon its passage, properly certified by the Clerk of the Common Council, and duly served upon said railroad company; and in case of their neglect to comply therewith, within thirty days from the service thereof, that the said Croton Aqueduct Board shall be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to proceed immediately with the laying of said pavement, in the manner specified in the former resolution, at the expense of said railroad company.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Heffernan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Gross, Opdyke, Jaques, Fitzgerald—9.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of petition of property owners for leave to grade, &c., Ninety-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. (By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioners granted.)

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be granted to Andrew Gasner to lay a drain from his premises, number one hundred and thirty-four East Eighteenth-street, to connect with the sewer in said street, about one hundred and ten feet east of the Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

On motion, the board adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Thursday, ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, June 13. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, June 13. *Part III.*—Nos. 1023, 2106, 2062, 2199, 2211, 2096, 1936, 2239, 2066, 2306, 2028, 2369, 2305, 1185, 2080, 2367, 235, 9, 2360, 2361, 1646, 1840, 1769.

Special Term.—Nos. 216, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3995, 2569, 3463, 3465, 4293, 1411, 4313, 3143, 3420½, 2289, 3373, 2519, 2297, 4003, 960½. *Part II.*—Nos. 3688, 3362, 3464, 3630, 2226, 3686, 3720, 3364, 3732, 3344, 3386, 1976, 3616, 1978, 2522.

Opinion of Justice Barnard in the Tax Commissioner Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the matter of the application of Jonathan W. Allen et al., Commissioner of Taxes and Assessment vs. Josiah W. Brown et al.

The following is the substance of Justice Barnard's opinion rendered on the decision of the Tax Commissioner controversy, in favor of the newly appointed Board.

The complainants ask that Josiah W. Brown and Amor J. Williamson, late Commissioners of Taxes, &c., be compelled to deliver to them as their successors in office the books and papers pertaining to said office.

1. There can be no question that the term of office of Brown and Williamson had expired at the time of the appointment of the applicants. The act under which they were appointed in terms limited the office in duration to the term of five years. That was the term of office and the provision for a continuance in office, until others should be appointed in their place had respect to the public interests, and was designed to guard against an absolute vacancy in the office, but did not exceed the term of the office as fixed by the statute. The contestants were appointed, and entered upon the duties of their office on the 3d of May, 1859, and on the 3d of May, 1864, their term of office expired. But they continued legally to exercise the duties of the office under their appointment until the 5th of May, when the applicants were appointed.

2. I cannot entertain a doubt that the appointment of the applicants to succeed to the office by the Comptroller was regular and proper. The learned counsel for the contestants, while they conceded that their term of office had expired, and that the law contemplated the appointment of others in their places, did not attempt to explain with whom the power of appointment was lodged, but merely insisted that it was not with the Comptroller. The design of the statute is very evident. It was to provide for a permanent system of assessing and collecting the taxes and assessment in the City of New-York, and not to serve a temporary purpose or to meet an emergency. The Board of Commissioners was established as a branch of the government, and the business of the department was to be transacted by commissioners appointed for a limited term, with provision for filling of vacancies during the term of office, but with no provision for filling of vacancies by death, &c., after the expiration of the term. While the office of Commissioner was to be permanent, the title of the incumbent was not to be permanent, but he was to hold his office by the same terms and with the same statutory limitations as to time as other officers. The statute clearly called for the appointment of Commissioners at the expiration of the five years for which the first Commissioners were appointed, and the power of appointment was vested in the Comptroller. That power lodged with him for public purposes, and to subserve the public interest was not exhausted by a single exercise of it, although the power to make any but the first appointment is not in terms conferred, it is within the reasonable intent of the statute and necessary to give effect to the plainly expressed will of the Legislature to keep in operation this important branch of the City Government. The principle involved here was well settled in Wood vs. Tucker, 19 N. Y., 122. The reasoning of Justice Denio, unanimously concurred in by all the Judges of the Court of Appeals, as well as the cases and analogous statutes cited by that learned Judge establish very conclusively the regularity of the appointment of the applicants by the Comptroller.

3. The applicants having taken the oath of office, made a demand of the books and papers of the contestants, and were thus in condition to make this application under the statute.

I am clearly of the opinion that this is a proper case for the exercise of the power vested in me by the statute: that the contestants are withholding the books from the applicants unlawfully and without color of right, and that the public interest requires that the books and papers should be delivered at once, to the end that the important duties devolved upon the Commissioner of Taxes, &c., may be prepared within the time prescribed by law. The public interest will suffer if the contestants are permitted, by withholding the books from their successors, to prevent the proper and timely execution of the laws for making assessments in the City. The usual warrant to commit the contestants must issue, together with a search warrant for the books and papers, if necessary.

Allowance in Divorce Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Mary E. Trust vs. Joseph W. Trust, alias Felix Giraud.—This was an action for divorce on the ground of adultery. In April last Justice Barnard made an order that defendant pay a counsel fee of $200, and alimony at the rate of $100 per month. This order was not received until May, and on the 23d of that month payment of the alimony and counsel fee was demanded, but defendant refused to comply with the order. An order was then granted to show cause why defendant should not be punished for a contempt, and defendant in the meantime filed a notice of appeal from the original order, on the ground that the allowance was excessive. Plaintiff now moved to vacate the appeal, on the ground that notice was not filed in time.

Justice Leonard granted the motion, with $10 costs.

Skeffington Sanxy for plaintiff; Mr. Mackey for defendant.

A Heavy Verdict in the Price Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Foster.

Rohman M. Price vs. Squire P. Dewey, Erastus D. Keyes, —— Scott, and another.—This case, which has occupied the court for nearly three weeks, was concluded yesterday. The jury after a short absence returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff against defendants Keyes and Scott, for the large sum of $120,000 damages. The verdict was in favor of defendant Dewey, and exonerated him from liability.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Smith vs. The Independent Line of Telegraph.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave for defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

French vs. Coddington.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave for plaintiff to amend within twenty days on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 9, 1864.

$17,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112	100	Mar. Min. Co.	46
1,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s R.	105¾	300	do	46¼
3,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s..C.	105¾	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	12
1,500	do	105½	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	249
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	100	300	N. Y. Central	131¾
4,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr C.	97½	75	do	131½
2,000	Ind. St. 2½ ℘ c.	65	450	do	132
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	59¾	100	Erie Railway	112
1,000	Mo. State 6s	70½	500	do	111¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	77½	1500	do	111⅞
1,000	do	78	50	Erie Pref.	109¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	133¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	144
65,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	52	200	Hud. Riv. R.	144¾
20,000	do	52½	50	do ...s30	144
3,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	112	200	Reading R. ...b30	142¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	111	1500	do	142¾
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	108	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	95¾
6,000	do	109	200	do	96
21,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	100½	500	do	96½
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	95	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	141
2,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	123	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	114½	200	do	128¾
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65½	200	do	129¾
15,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	96	200	do	128¾
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 2d	102½	200	do	129
15	Bank of Com'rce	112	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	112
17	Ocean Bank	95	900	Chic. & N. W.	54¾
41	Bank of America	133½	500	do	54¼
300	Canton Co. b10	41	200	do ...s30	54
100	do	41½	400	do ...b30	54¾
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	232	100	do ...b30	54¾
100	Cum. Coal Prf.	80½	350	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	92
200	do b10	80½	100	do	92¼
200	do b10	80¾	100	do	92½
650	do	80	100	do ...b30	92¾
200	do b10	80	25	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	166
100	do b10	80	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	112
100	do s10	79¾	200	do	112¼
100	Amer. Coal Co.	96	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	68
550	Quick. M. Co.	74½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	116½
100	Cen. Coal	68¾	100	do	116¾
500	Wym. V. Coal	65	500	do	117
100	Saginaw Land and Mineral Co.	5	100	do	117¼
200	Ashburton Coal Co.	29	952	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	70
			100	Han. & St. J. Pref.	60

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s. C.	105¾	2000	Reading R.	142¾
3,000	do	105¾	300	do ...b30	143¾
5,000	U. S. 6s,1-yr. C.	97¾	700	do	143¾
2,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	59¾	300	Mich. Cen. R.	145
30,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	52¼	200	do	145¼
10,000	do ...b30	53	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	96¾
3,000	Amer. Gold	196¼	500	do	96¾
300	Canton Co.	42	300	do	96¾
200	Quick. Min. Co.	75½	800	Ill. C. R. Scrip	131
100	do ...s30	75	100	do	131½
100	do ...s30	75½	500	do	131½
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	249½	400	do	131½
300	do	250	200	do	132
100	Erie R. Pref.	110½	100	Clev. & Pitts.	112¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	132	700	Chi. & N. W. R.	55
100	do	132¾	50	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	93
300	Erie Railway	112¾	800	do	93¾
600	do	112¾	700	Chi. & R. I. R.	112¾
300	Hudson Riv. R.	145¾	100	do	113
200	do	145¾	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	127¾
200	do	146	200	do	127¾
300	do	145¾	300	P., F. W. & C.	117¾
300	do ...s3	145¾	400	do	117¾
600	Clev. & Tol. R. ...s3	148			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	Erie Railway ...b5	112	500	Ill. Cen. R.	130¼
200	do ...b5	112	100	do	129¾
100	Hud. River R.	145¾	100	do ...s3	129¾
100	do	145½	200	do	129¾
100	do	146	300	do ...s3	129¾
300	Reading R.	142¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	112¾
400	M. So. & N. I. ...b3	96	200	Chic. & R. I. R. ...s3	112¾
300	do	96	100	do ...b3	112¾
300	do	96¼	300	do	112¾
100	do ...s3	96½	100	Chic. & N. W.	54¾
200	Cum. Coal Co.	80½	400	do	54¾
100	do ...s3	79¾	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	93¾
100	do ...b3	79½	10,000	O. & Miss. C.	52¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	75			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

600	Erie Railway	112¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	113¾
400	do	112¾	200	do	114
200	do ...s3	112¾	300	do	114¼
100	do ...b3	112¾	100	do	114¼
100	Erie R. Pref.	109¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	54¾
100	Hud. Riv. R. ...s10	145½	100	do ...b3	54¾
300	Reading R. ...s3	142¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	92¾
300	do	143¼	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	118¼
300	M. S. & N. I. R. ...s3	97	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. ...s3	72
400	do	97¼	40,000	O. & Miss. C.	52¾
100	do ...b3	97¼	10,000	do	52¾
900	Ill. Cen. R.	131¼	400	Canton Co.	43
1000	Clev. & Pitts.	113	100	do ...b3	42¾
600	do	113¼	100	do	42¾
600	do	113½	300	Cumb. Coal Co.	79¾
300	do ...s3	113¾	300	Quick. Min. Co.	75¾
100	Rut. Marble	10			

THURSDAY, June 9—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury returns to Washington to-night. The Associated Banks that opened a correspondence with him before he left home have been met in the most accommodating spirit, although it was no part of the purpose of his visit here to ask advances from them. The arrangement by which he consents to waive the usual ten days' notice on Certificates of Deposit is a mutual convenience, which will not only facilitate the large payments to be made in a few days on the $75,000,000 Loan, but enable the Clearing-House Banks to use these Certificates permanently, as they formerly did the 5 per cent. Certificates, in place of the Loan tokens between themselves up to Monday last. We learn that the Banks can deposit and call for Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes, at their own option. There is not, nor is there likely to be, until the general return of the country to specie payments, the slightest practical difference, nor is the relative amount of the National Currency of sufficient magnitude yet to make the question important to any party—certainly not to the Government or the People. We learn that the Clearing-House Association will meet to-morrow to determine what amount of these Certificates shall be taken out for common use between the Banks. Meanwhile, the further sum of $3,011,620 was deposited with the Treasury to-day by Banks and other associations and individuals, at 6 ℘ cent.

The success of the $75,000,000 Loan is not, of course, doubted. But one of the objects of the Secretary's visit, if not his main purpose, was to consider and consult on certain overtures from abroad, for a large amount of the 1881 Loan, in reference to the bearing of such a negotiation upon the Exchange Market, and indirectly on the price of Gold. He has thoroughly satisfied himself on this point, *and there is every probability that the negotiation or negotiations referred to*, to the amount of at least $25,000,000, will soon be entered upon.

The Stock market rallied 1@2 ℘ cent. after the early Board to-day, on the renewed confidence felt that the $75,000,000 Loan will pass over without serious disturbance to affairs at Bank, if not without pressure upon the general market for Money. This opinion, however, is not so prevalent yet as to induce very decided buoyancy throughout the list. The orders to buy ran very decided again on Reading, and also extended to Illinois Central, Michigan Southern, &c. The Border State Stocks were higher for Tennessees. The Government Stocks keep firm.

The Gold gamblers, to win their wagers on 200 ℘ cent., made a bold effort to make that figure to-day—the political portion of the "ring" seizing the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's renomination and the presence of Mr. Chase in New-York, as peculiarly fitted to their purpose and sympathies.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made

on the Railway and other Stocks, market leaving off firm:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	113	Mich. Central	144	145½
U. S. 5-20's c.	106½	106¾	Mich. Southern	95	97
N. Y. Central	132	132½	Illinois Cen.	130	131½
Erie	110	112½	Pittsburgh	112½	112½
Erie Preferred	109½	110	Fort Wayne	136½	136½
Hudson	146	146½	Rock Island	112	114½
Pacific Mail	266	269	Reading	145½	145½
Canton	42½	42½	Quicksilver	74½	75½
Treas. Cer., new	[illegible]	97½	Cum'land Coal	80½	79½
Toledo	147	148	Mariposa	47½	44½
Northwest	54½	54¾	N. West Pref.	88¾	88½
Ohio & M. Certs	53½	52½			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	117	Commerce	112
Merchants'	110	Mech. Bk'ng Asso.	100
Phenix	110	Ocean	95
North River	110	Bank of N. America	111
Tradesmen's	112	Hanover	108
Merchants' Exchange	101½	Nassau	108
Seventh Ward	150	Continental	104
State of New-York	119		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	111	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	100
Erie 4ths, '80	116	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	103
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	106½	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	103
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	110
Hud. R. Bonds	104	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	112
Harlem thirds, '68	106	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	114
Mich. C. 8s, '73	[illegible]	New O. C. 1sts	100
Mich. C. new 1sts	130	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	114
Chi. B. & Quincy	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	114	Clev. & Pitts.	91½
Ill. Cen. '75	121	Mil. & Mo. L. G.	83
Al. & T. H. 1sts	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	86	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100½
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	100½	Atlantic & G. W.	90

The following from the annual report of the Rock Island Company, is the table showing the earnings from passengers, freight, mails, &c., for each month, from April 1, 1863, to March 31, 1864:

Months.	Passengers.	Freight.	Mails, &c.	Total.
1863—April	$40,150	$81,949	$4,608	$126,707
May	37,182	102,245	4,567	144,095
June	45,377	121,012	4,546	170,035
July	55,608	78,812	4,820	139,142
August	47,846	107,820	4,640	160,306
Sept.	57,807	148,576	4,553	210,726
Oct.	60,021	150,527	4,581	215,039
Nov.	47,474	142,294	6,666	196,435
Dec.	53,953	142,621	4,549	201,123
1864—Jan.	49,008	103,743	3,981	156,733
Feb.	48,770	224,748	3,965	175,488
March	114,471	126,911	1,760	243,150
Total	$643,775	$1,448,964	$51,134	$2,143,874

Expenses		$1,040,461
Net receipts		$1,103,413
Interest on debt	$102,690	
Bureau Valley lease	125,000	
Dividends and taxes	343,420	
Extraordinary repairs	67,724	
Tax on real estate	28,973	
Interest on bridge bonds	22,934	
U. S. Passenger tax	16,415	
Legal expenses	4,061	$721,271
Leaving a surplus of		$382,142
Avails of 4,606 new shares sold		600,610

The following is the general balance sheet:

Capital Stock Account		$6,000,000
Mortgage Bonds		1,397,000
Income Bonds	$70,000	
Less Cash and United States Bonds in hands of Trustee to provide for Income Bonds	64,257—	5,742
Profit Balance of Income Account		977,832
Total		$8,380,575
Cost of Road and Equipment		7,409,033
Advanced Miss. and Mo. R. R. Co.		110,250
One Year Debt Certificates		5,000
Due from Post-office Department		6,219
Balance Due from Rent of Grain-house		2,067
Balance Uncollected Bills		34,710
Stock of Fuel on hand		72,346
Stock of Iron and Materials on hand		84,620
Cash in Cashier's hands in Chicago		129,969
Cash in Treasurer's hands		502,711
Total		$8,380,575

The following statement has been published as the condition of the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, of which Gen. VIELE is the President, to the 1st June:

	Tons.
Coal received for the month of May	20,300
Previously reported	20,303
Total to June 1	40,613

In the report of the Committee on Securities of the New-York Stock Exchange, Feb. 2, 1864, it is stated the company had decided to increase its capital stock for the purchase of additional lands, cars, &c. Since that time the properties referred to in the annual report of January last have been conveyed to the company, clear of any incumbrance. The company has also purchased the extensive docks and depot at Elizabethport, adjoining the property of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, which are being prepared for the immediate shipment of coal. The mortgage debt of the company, stated in the report at $488,000, has been reduced to $360,000 by the conversion of $128,000 of Bonds into Stock at par. The interest on the Bonds is paid up to this day. The company has no floating debt, the surplus on hand being amply sufficient for the transaction of the business. The condition of the Company being thus:

1,460 acres land, coal	$800,000
200 acres town lots in Scranton	400,000
Improvements, Depot at Elizabethport, Cars, Boats, Rolling Stock, Coal on hand, and Cash Assets, exclusive of earned profits	200,000
Total	$1,400,000
Seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds	360,000
28,700 shares Stock, at $50 each	$1,135,000

We refer to the official advertisement of the Mariposa Company for the drawn numbers of the $25,000 Bonds to be paid off on July 1. The Gold interest on the remaining First mortgages will be paid at the same time.

The comparative earnings of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, for May, 1863 and 1864, are as follows:

	Miscellaneous.	Freight.	Passengers.	Gross Earnings.
1864	$1,783 05	$14,207 29	$30,667 19	$46,757 57
1863	2,139 94	11,420 24	20,143 43	33,703 61
Increase				$13,034 36

Jan. 1 to May 31, 1864, $228,646 80; same time, 1863, $166,091 34. Increase, $62,555 46.

This Company have just declared a dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. on their Stock, payable July 1.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the United States Assistant Treasurer's Office: Total receipts $6,147,861 73, including $73,000 for Customs; Payments, $4,065,393 66; Balance, $32,603,945 25; Ten-forties, $34,500.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.
On the 13th inst., at noon, the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for Seventy-five Millions of Six Per Cent. Bonds of 1881—Coupon or Registered, the money to be paid by the successful bidders, one-third on the 20th, one-third on the 25th, and the balance on the 30th inst.

The First National Bank of this City will embody in its bid the orders of other parties, who will be required to abide by the rate offered by the Bank; to prepay ten per cent. on giving in their order, and to furnish the balance on the dates named by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bank will charge a commission of one-eighth of one per cent., and will deliver the Bonds here as soon as they are received from Washington. The Bonds will bear interest from the 1st July, and the interest from the date of the payment to the 1st of July will be adjusted according to the premium on gold, on the 1st of July.

Deposits can be made in this Bank by parties bidding for themselves the same as at the Sub-Treasury. In this case the deposit will be for two per cent of the amount bid for.

Unsuccessful bidders will have their money returned when they are notified that their bids are rejected.

Sight-drafts, Greenbacks, Five Per Cent. Legal Tender Notes at their face, and National Bank Notes will be received, and orders must be handed in not later than Tuesday, the 14th inst.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1864.
This bank has received, and has now on hand for immediate delivery, a supply of U. S. 10-40 bonds of all sizes, with coupons from March 1. Bankable money or certified checks received in payment.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
NEW-YORK, 6th June, 1864.
An offer will be made by this Bank for a portion of the United States six per cent Bonds of 1881; bids for which will be opened by the Treasury Department on the 13th inst.
Correspondents of the Bank, and others desiring an interest in this Loan, are invited to communicate with us upon the subject. If by letter, parties can fix the rate, as they prefer, or go in under the offer to be made by this Bank, which will not be fixed until the day previous to the opening of the bids. It will be necessary to have all applications through this institution in our possession by 12 o'clock the 13th inst.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
Tenth National Bank, No. 240 Broadway. Fiscal Agent of the United States. Parties desiring to bid for the new issue of bonds of 1881, may have the same forwarded without charge, by depositing the two per cent. required by the Government on amount desired which will be returned if unsuccessful. Bids must be handed in by the 13th inst.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.
This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
JUNE 10, 1864.
By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive, up to June 14, bids for the new 6 per cent. Loan. No charge will be made. 10-40 Bonds on hand for sale, and ¼ ℔ per cent. allowed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 9, 1864—6 P. M.
The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 13,390 bbls. Flour, 307 bbls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 76,700 bushels Wheat, 7,300 bushels Corn, 24,124 bushels Oats, 960 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,500 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $10 37½ for Pots, and $13 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues in limited request, at uniform prices. Java, 49c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@43c.; Rio at 41c.@43½c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in more demand and rapidly advancing. Middling, $1 10@$1 14 ℔ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand, to-day, at an average advance of 10c. ℔ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 24,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $7 35@$7 60; poor to choice Extra State at $7 75@$8 15—chiefly at $7 80@$8; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$8 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 35@7 60
Extra State	7 75@8 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85@9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 25@8 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 45@9 50
Extra Genesee	8 20@9 50
Poor to choice Missouri	8 25@11 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at higher prices; sales since our last, 2,100 bbls., at $8 10@$8 70 for poor to good, and $8 75@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 1,150 bbls. Extra, at $7 80@$9 35 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, at $6 25@$7 85 ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good request, at $7 40 for Jersey, and $7 90@$8 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; total sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly for export, at an advance of 3c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 284,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2; Amber Western at $1 87@$1 90, the latter rate for very handsome in store; Red Western at $1 80@$1 85, Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 77@$1 80, Milwaukee Club at $1 72@$1 76, Chicago Spring at $1 69@$1 77, Red State at $1 79 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; demand moderate; sales since our last, 51,000 bushels, at $1 38@$1 50½ for Mixed Western, according to quality; $1 50@$1 52 for Yellow do., and $1 35@$1 50 for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 60. Oats are in fair request at uniform prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 93c.@94c., afloat; State at 91c.@92c. afloat, ℔ bushel; a load of Western was sold at 96c., cash, in store, with 30 days' storage paid. Barley rules dull and nominal. Barley Malt continues in demand at $1 60 ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of May, in each of the last three years:

Canal Opened	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.
Flour, bbls	127,000	130,700	51,100
Wheat, bush	4,320,800	2,625,600	2,450,400
Corn, bush	1,323,800	3,224,300	309,400
Barley, bush	301,900	46,600	99,100
Oats, bush	460,200	1,307,000	1,180,200
Rye, bush	107,500	42,600	22,400

HAY—North River has been in limited request at $1 40@$1 60 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Rule quiet, yet firm, at 15c.@30c. for common to very choice, ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3@$3 10 ℔ gallon. Tar $14@$16 ℔ bbl. Resin $32@$34 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand since our last, at our quotations. Crude Whale, $1 18@$1 20; Crude Sperm, $1 90; Bleached Winter Whale, $1 28@$1 30; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95@$2; Linseed, $1 50@$1 61; No. 1 Lard, $1 15@$1 20; Crude Petroleum, 43c.@45c.; Refined Petroleum, 73c.@74c., free, and 60c.@63½c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$32 25 for New Mess; $29 50@$30 75 for Old Mess; $31@$31 50 for Prime Mess, $28 50@$30 50 for Thin Mess, and $24 50@$26 for Old and New Prime ℔ bbl. Cut meats are inactive at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔; sales 120 pkgs. Bacon is in more request at 12½c.@14c., according to quality ℔ ℔., sales 210 pkgs. Lard in good demand and advancing; sales since our last, 2,700 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 14½c.@15¾c., the latter an extreme, ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand and buoyant; sales 500 bbls. at $20@$21 for Extra Mess, $16 50@$19 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; and Prime Mess $28@$31 ℔ tc.; sales, 250 tcs. Beef Hams, $27@$32 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 30c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 38c.@40c. for choice State; 25c.@32c. for choice Western ℔ ℔. Cheese continues quiet at 12c.@17½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand has been quite moderate at unaltered prices. Sales, since our last, 640 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 19½c.; Porto Rico, at 18½c., and in bond at 11½c.; Cuba equal to 16½c.@17½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 19c.@24c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 125,000 ℔s., at 14¼c.@14½c.; and 40,000 ℔s. Grease at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $1 31@$1 31½ for State, and $1 31½@$1 33 for Western, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet, and rates are tending downward. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 21,000 bushels Wheat, at 4½d. in bulk; 300 tcs. Lard, at 17s. 6d.; 90 tons Sugar, at 20s.; also, by steamer, 150 boxes Cheese, at 35s. For London, by steamer, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 800 boxes Cheese, at 35s.; 250 boxes Paraffine, at 30s. For Cork and orders, a foreign bark, with 18,000 bushels Wheat, at 6s. For an Irish port direct, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 9d. For Bremen, 500 tcs. Lard, at 17s. 6d.; 200 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s.@22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southa'pton.
Etna	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	June 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New-York	Southa'pton.
China	June 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	June 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southa'pton.
Scotia	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southa'pton.
Washington	July 6	New-York	Havre.
Africa	July 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9	New-York	Southa'pton.
America	July 16	New-York	Southa'pton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southa'pton.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'pton.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	May 21	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	May 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'gt'n	June 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Belgian	June 2	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	June 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchest'r	June 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	June 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	June 18	Liverpool	New-York.
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Yazoo	June 11	New-York	New-Orleans
Geo. Washington	June 18	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.
The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the Etna, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.
The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the Teutonia, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.
The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Erie Mails	2:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	2:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3:00 P. M.
North Mails close at	2:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
North Mail, Way, at	2:00 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FOR SALE—BANK COUNTER AND RAILING, doors, oil-cloth, chairs, &c., will be sold cheap. Apply at Atlantic Savings Bank, Chatham-square.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman—a Protestant—as infant's nurse; has long experience in the care and management of infants, and is accustomed to bring them up on the bottle; is of a cheerful disposition and steady habits; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 253 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse, or as first-class chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 667 2d-av., first floor, front. None need apply by letter. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or to assist with the fine washing. Good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 139 3d-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable Protestant woman; she understands dressmaking thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 23 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN, ACCUSTOMed to family sewing, wishes a permanent situation; can make herself generally useful if required. Can be seen at No. 99 Houston-st., near Thompson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to a private boarding-house; reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 Christopher-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing; is an excellent baker, makes pastry; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF TIDY HABits, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; kind and attentive to children; city or country; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, HONEST WOMAN would like to go out to clean house, or wash, iron, &c.; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 186 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN AMERICAN, who would like her daughter with her, to take care of a house for the Summer; only wages required for the mother; best of references given. Apply at No. 4 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A PLACE FOR A perfectly reliable girl as cook and laundress in some good family in the country, (Hudson River preferred.) Can be seen in her present situation, No. 23 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW, THE CARE OF A gentleman's house for the Summer months; best testimonials given. Call or address, No. 410 6th-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, &c., are immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 13th-st. Also, male help.

MALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN, A GRADUate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College in 1840, who was brought up in one of the largest coaching establishments in Scotland, and who has had the management and professional care of the horses belonging to some of the largest coaching establishments in Great Britain, and for the last ten years practicing in the United States, wants a situation to superintend an establishment of horses in New-York City; most respectable reference as to qualifications and abilities will be given. Letters addressed to X. Y. Z., Springstead's stable, corner Hamilton and Rose-sts., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman; understands his business in every respect, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the very best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address R. B., at Mr. Billings' harness-store, No. 1,165 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY man who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; best of reference given. Address W. B., No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st., in care of Mr. Madden, harness-maker, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as groom or coachman; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; will be well recommended by his last employer. Address R. J., 9 East 21st-st., Polton & McKeon's livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHOSE occupation was gardener; would be willing to act as porter in some wholesale business where his efficiency can be tested if wanted. Address J. W., Box No. 194, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of reference from the family he is leaving. Address CHARLES, No. 110 East 16th-st., three doors from 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, 27 years of age, with unexceptionable references, a situation as bookkeeper or assistant; moderate salary, with prospect of advancement. Address C. G. L., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman, to travel with a gentleman, or with a family going to Europe; has the best of references from first-class families in England and this City. Apply or address for two days, at No. 69 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS COACHman by a middle-aged man with the best of references, who speaks English, German and French. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 8 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, with a private family, by a capable man of long experience in driving in this City; good City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands driving in City and country; good City reference. Address J. C. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address for two days, A., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, Protestants; he as gardener, she as cook and dairy woman; no family; the best of recommendations. Call or address L., Mr. Smith's seed-store, 66 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO HAS had experience in a cloth house preferred; none but those fully qualified need apply. Wanted, also, a smart, intelligent lad, 16 or 17 years of age, who resides with his parents in the City. Apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, No. 30 to No. 36 Park-place.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, principally for taking orders, in an importing house of tailor and dress trimmings and fancy goods; none need to apply but who have a full knowledge of the goods and can furnish best of reference. Apply, stating full particulars, Box 3,489 Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO HUNDRED (200) male nurses, for service in the Military Hospitals in New-York Harbor; pay $19 a month, clothing and rations. Apply, with recommendations, in the front basement, Medical Director's Office, No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL for general housework; also one for up-stairs work and to assist in taking care of children. Apply between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 278 West 22d-st., two doors east of 8th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PASTRY COOK AND confectioner, to go a short distance in the country; to a competent person the place will be a permanent one. Address H., Box No. 130 Times Office, stating wages expected and reference.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, COMPETENT and able to manage servants wisely; best testimonials required; none others need apply; wages $3 per week. Address Rev. A. D. WHITE, Edgehill School, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—A BOY, 13 TO 15 YEARS OLD; ONE that can write a good hand and come well recommended may apply at the office No. 713 Water-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS PLAIN GARdener, to take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 404 4th-av.

WANTED—A GROOM—ONE WHO UNDERstands the care of horses. Apply immediately at No. 24 East 12th-st.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS MOULDERS. Apply to E. M. WARDEN, Bath Iron Foundry, Bath, Maine.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, June 9, 1864.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE, hospital stores, bedding, &c., &c., are invited to submit their quotations to the Army Medical Purveyor, at his office, No. 466 Broome-st., for his information and guidance in the purchase of supplies.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CAN HAVE THEIR $100 bounty promptly paid them; widows and heirs of deceased soldiers can have the pay and bounty collected and pensions procured; sailors can receive their prize-money; all can receive information and instructions, by applying to RICHARD C. ELLIOTT, U. S. Army and Navy Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,608, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co. The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate. Application will be made for a new certificate. The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

FOR SALE.

1,000 LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—and valuable water front, for sale at auction, June 8, at 12 M., at the City Hall, in Brooklyn. For maps and particulars inquire of MILLER & GUFFIN, Attorneys, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., and WINCHESTER BRITTON, Esq., referee, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.
A country place containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the city limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high; has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—One of the most pleasant residences and one of the best farms in the State of New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the City of New-Brunswick. The house is 60x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, with wings; hall 12 feet wide and fine large piazzas front and rear. The farm contains about 140 acres of very superior land, in a high state of cultivation; good farm-house, carriage-house, ice-house, barns, fowl-house, and all necessary outbuildings; fine garden, fruit, &c., and everything to make the place desirable as a gentleman's residence and profitable farm; cars to and from New-York 12 times a day; several trains stop within five minutes' walk of the house; it is considered one of the most healthy locations within the same distance of New-York; the farm generally yields from 100 to 120 tons of hay a year; the average crop of wheat from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, and of corn from 100 to 120 in the ear; in the City of New-Brunswick are a college, schools, churches and all the conveniences of a City. The present owner has owned and occupied the place for the last 21 years. All the crops this year promise well. Price, including all the stock, farming implements of every kind, $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville Landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs well grown. Large kitchen garden and orchards in full bearing. The lands have a long front on Clove Road; fine stream of water bounds them on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 20 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use; excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars, apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—20,000 ACRES IOWA LANDS OF THE Dubuque and Pacific grant, lying between Fort Dodge and the Mississippi River. A premium was paid for the privilege of selecting these lands. They are of the best quality, and adjacent to the Dubuque and Pacific Road. To farmers or others wishing to emigrate West, they will be sold for approved securities, on very favorable terms and on long time, or will be exchanged for first-class property near New-York.
W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COGGEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 129 West [illegible]th-st., 75 feet west of 7th-av.; lot 25 feet by half the block, and stable on rear, approachable by alley; house high-stoop brick, three-story, and in good order. This is suitable, by alteration, for a gentleman's private stable—the house being a good one, and abundant room on rear of lot to enlarge the stable, as well as alley-way on side; or the house, lot and stable are admirably adapted for a carman, being occupied by such a party at this time. Price $7,250. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—A beautiful country seat, with four acres of land, one and a half miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 42x50, with an addition 46x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to ELI WHITNEY.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FLATbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. City railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of
JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE, 1½ MILES FROM PATTERSON, N. J.—House equal to 60 feet square, two stories high, with tower three stories high, with conservatory, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water; greenhouse heated by steam; grounds finely laid out; 3½ acres. Fine views of the surrounding country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE three-story high stoop brick house, 26 feet front by ½ block, No. 36 West 48th-st.; immediate possession; price $15,000; no mortgage; in perfect order. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., or of J. A. PAGE, No. 298 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SACHEM'S HEAD—AT CLINTON, ON THE Sound, 10 miles east of Sachem's Head, are three beautiful residences for sale: one $3,400; one $1,800; one $4,000, new; celebrated for pure air, sea food, and sea bathing. Particulars of G. B. STEVENS, No. 49 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY, COTtage house containing nine rooms, 25 by 36, with barn or carriage-house; three lots, 25 by 100, situated on Hamilton-st., near Webster-av.; immediate possession. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A small, neat house in 47th-st., near Broadway, with all the furniture, for sale cheap, with immediate possession, owner going to the country. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, WITH NICE BUILDINGS, fine water, small and large fruits in excess, 30 minutes from the City, in Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway; 12 trains each way daily; $5,000.
D. B. IVISON, No. 48 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 66 ACRES, OF WELL improved land, at Boiling Springs, New-Jersey, with dwelling and outbuildings. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, at White Plains, New-York, a double two-story and attic frame house, carriage-house, &c. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—THREE boarding houses for City boarders; also, farms and village property for sale of all descriptions. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's Block.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE SOUTH SIDE of 33d-st., near 11th-av.—A desirable location for manufacturing purposes. Apply to
WM. H. ROSS, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A WELL-LIGHTED, CEILED ROOM, near Broadway, with steam power. Also, a basement. Inquire of Mr. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 163 Walker-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COUNTRY seat to rent at Hastings, large stone house, with 40 acres of land, beautifully laid out, adjoining the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. House built in the most substantial manner, and is handsomely furnished; coach-house, barn, stable, carpenter shop, &c., all in the best order. Apply for rent to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address X., Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SING SING, with fine view of Hudson River, well shaded, good garden, with fruit trees; five minutes' walk from depot; contains 10 rooms. Apply on premises to Miss C. A. SMITH, next house to Jas. W. Robinson, or to R. WILLIAMS, No. 193 Chambers-st., and E. S. POTTER, No. 212 Front-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Morristown, N. J., consisting of a large modern house, partly furnished, gas, water, &c.; 9 acres of land, laid out with avenues and walks, and shaded with choice ornamental trees; a great abundance of fruit; garden made, and ice-house filled; location near depot.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE just built, situated in the Village of Long Branch, New-Jersey; contains 8 rooms; $150 for the season. Inquire of or address ROBERT E. SMITH, Nos. 15 and 16 Fulton Market, or of GILBERT WHITE, Long Branch, New-Jersey.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, FOR THE SEASON, furnished, a fine country seat, directly on the river bank; house large and fully furnished; fruit garden and grounds complete; will be let low to a careful family. Apply to WILLIAM F. WARING, Office Security Life Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LEASE OR LET—A BRICK BUILDING 15 by 38 feet cellar, and two floors; suited for manufacturing of any kind; situated near 3d-av. and 61st-st. For particulars address X. B., Box 100 Times Office, with real name; no other will be treated with.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A SPLENDID house at Rockaway, commanding a fine view of the ocean, in complete repair; partially furnished. For terms apply at No. 40 Exchange-place, Room No. 13.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—THE OFFICE NOW OCCUpied by the Fulton White Lead Company, No. 38 Dey-st., first floor in front. Also, a back office of same size. For terms, &c., apply to L. COON, on premises, or of J. W. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, West Broadway and Worth-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, a house containing ten rooms, newly papered and painted, and in perfect order, twelve minutes' walk from the ferry; a good stable on the premises. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 25, or at the Post-office, New-Brighton Landing.

TO LET—TWO LARGE BUILDINGS, SUITABLE for a manufactory or saw and planing mill, with steam engine, boiler and shafting, or steam power, at Nos. 130 and 132 East 28th-st.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE for a banker or broker, on Wall-st., between Nassau and Broadway, can be had on favorable terms, by addressing immediately, Box No. 5,000 Post-office.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—THE ADvertiser desires a neat, comfortable furnished house, with garden, &c., not more than an hour from the City, with use of horse, carriage, &c.; would pay a fair price for two or three months; the most satisfactory references given; or, in case he cannot secure a house, would like to engage accommodations for a family of six or seven in a pleasant, healthy location near the City; place must be well shaded, good rooms, good table, &c. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 9 Beekman-st.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM
PINTO'S (late Lambeer's) STORES,
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
On TUESDAY, June 14, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon:
CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER OSCAR.
25 bales Upland Cotton.
2 bales old Bagging.
CARGO PRIZE SLOOP NEPTUNE.
11 square bales Upland Cotton.
48 round bales Upland Cotton, damaged.
9 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
Captured by United States steamship *Sagamore*.
121 packages Upland and Sea Island Cotton.
At store No. 100 Wall-st.
$1,880 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip of 1863.
Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

F. C. BURKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close an estate:
The elegant country residence, formerly owned and occupied by the late Samuel P. Ayres, situated about ¼ of a mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., with 10 acres of fine land.
The house is two-story, frame, about 30x42, with large extension, beautifully situated. There is a large garden, green-house, gardener's house, carriage-house and stable. The whole property is in perfect order.
HARLEM LOTS—Three lots, west side of 5th-av., southwest corner of 133d-st., 25x100.
One lot on rear of the above, south side of 133d-st., 25x99 feet 11 inches.
Also, at the same time and place:
BROOKLYN PROPERTY—The very valuable corner lot southwest corner of Fort Greene-place and Lafayette-av., 25x85. Has large court-yard and party wall.
A very desirable country residence at New-Rochelle, four minutes from the depot. The dwelling is modern and first-class; has ranges and furnaces, and has all the improvements. There is five acres of fine land, plenty of shade, carriage-house, barn, and more than 175 fruit trees of different kinds.
The valuable four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 29 9th-st., New-York, 18x54, lot 18x92 feet 3 inches.
A neat place at Rosedale, Westchester Co., with 7 acres of land, three miles from the depot at Mamaroneck, and three from White Plains depot.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 60 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 9 and 10, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Liberty-st., a valuable collection of oil-paintings, by Modern French, Flemish, English and American artists, many of whom are of a very fine order, received from various contributors. Among the artists may be found the works of Ruggles, Shaw, Le Croix, Stanfield, De Vos, C. Sommers, Nellig, F. Lacroix, G. Pousette, W. de Heusch, A. Van Beest, Thos. Doughty, Williamson, A. Bierstadt, and other equally celebrated artists. Also, a number of very fine engravings, representing various subjects and characters, in fine gilt and black walnut frames. They are now on exhibition as above.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell, THIS DAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany extension tables, painted cottage suites, cane settees, suits rosewood furniture in plush, reclining chair, rocking chair, black-walnut centre-table, Turkey red curtains, baby-jumpers, mahogany bookcase, toilet-tables, washstands, spring beds, dining-tables, black-walnut French bedsteads, hair mattresses, husk do., gilt and mahogany mirrors, mahogany crib and bedding, Venetian stair-carpet, black-walnut sitting-desks, gas chandeliers, mahogany sofas, bureaus, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
A pair of dark bay horses, the property of a gentleman who has no further use for them. They are sound, kind and gentle, perfectly healthy, and fully warranted in all respects; 15½ hands high and stylish drivers.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF SILK MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.—E. E. OGDEN will sell by auction without reserve, by order of "GURNEY & CO." on TUESDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the whole of the machinery adapted for the manufacture of SILK TRIMMINGS, contained in their Factory, No. 186 Bank-st., Newark, N. J., consisting of power and engine looms, single-hand looms, warping frames, winding engines, twisting mills, 125 braiding machines, (round, square and flat,) with tables and driving gear, falling and gimp wheels, locks, gimp machines, &c., together with a full assortment of tools and implements used in the trade. Also a lot of cotton and mohair; fixtures, stoves, shafting, pulleys, belting, lathes, vice, benches, &c. Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneer, No. 297 Broad-st., Newark, or of GURNEY & Co., No. 34 Church-st., New-York. Terms—under $100 cash—over $100 approved indorsed notes at 90 days.

FIREWORKS.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN FLAGS.
FOURTH OF JULY FLAGS.
AMERICAN STARS AND STRIPES.
Ten small sizes, at SALISBURY'S, No. 180 Duane-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, No. 38 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and Waugh's celebrated Nonpariel Torpedoes, sold wholesale at his up-town depot, Nos. 260 and 262 6th-av., between 22d and 24th sts., New-York.

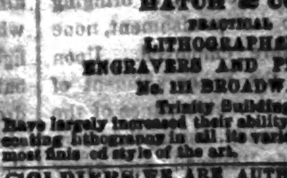
MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 324 Navy-st. and No. 60 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

HATCH & CO.,
PRACTICAL
LITHOGRAPHERS,
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,
No. 121 BROADWAY,
Trinity Buildings.
Have largely increased their ability and facilities for executing lithography in all its various branches, in the most finished style of the art.

SOLDIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN BATTLE. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT $100 bounty, pension and arrears of pay for soldiers discharged for wounds received in battle, or for the relatives of those killed. Letters containing Post-office stamp answered and all information given without charge.
ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,
Bankers, No. 242 Broadway.


WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send [illegible] cents.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE DOUBLE-RAIL solid black walnut stairs, suitable for a store, second hand, as good as new. For sale cheap. Call at No. 729 Broadway, New-York. J. H. BELTER & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS.

E. GREGG, NO. 19 6TH-AV.
Ladies' attention called to our elegant assortment of evening and carriage cloaks.
Also silk MANTILLAS,
BASQUES and CIRCLES.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

LINEN GOODS.
All the best makes and styles of

Linen Sheeting,	Floor Linen,
Pillow Linen,	Stair Linen,
Towelings,	Table Damasks,
Shirting Linen,	Cotton Sheetings,
Napkins,	Domestic Shirtings,
Damask Cloths,	White Goods,
Doylies,	Quilts,
Towels,	Blankets,
Printed Linen,	Flannels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Consisting of every variety of

Brocatelle,	Piano Covers,
Tapestries,	Table Covers,
Satins,	Shade Hollands,
Plushes,	Shades,
Moquettes,	[illegible] Nettings,
Damasks,	Tassels,
Cottelines,	Cords,
Chintzes,	[illegible]
Printed Lastings,	Tidies.

At Retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
IMPROVED SHAPES,
made expressly for
GAYNOR,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT NORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND COMFORT,
is superior to all others.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
Canal-st. and Broadway.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
will be found the most
PLIABLE, GRACEFUL AND COMFORTABLE SKIRT EVER WORN.
At retail by STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 363 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A THOROUGH COURSE OF INSTRUCTION in penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, correspondence, &c., may be obtained at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 765 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Instruction private if desired. Separate rooms for ladies.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, TWENTY YEARS OF age, who has for the last four years been engaged in teaching in some of the young ladies best schools in New-York, would like to find an institution, or rather a family, where she could improve her talents in the education of young girls; the best of reference would be produced in favor of the young lady. Address your answer to the name of FREDERICHS, Station D, of the Post-office of the City, Bible Building, East 9th-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ENGLISH, French, music, drawing, classics, mathematics, engineering and tactics. Also, see Times, June 6, for important vacancies to be filled this month. Address American Educational Union, 713 Broadway, New-York.

PARENTS ATTENTION!—A PRIVATE TUtor for a gentleman's family, to teach English, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Music, vocal and instrumental, can be conferred with by addressing ALUMNUS, Box No. 160 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.
An Interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $25,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment.
WM. H. MARKHAM,
Saint Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with $20,000 to $30,000, to invest in an extensive, long-established, safe and profitable manufacturing business connected with agriculture, by the advertiser, who has double to treble the amount already invested. First-class references as to high standing and character given and required. Particulars will not be given except to parties having the amount to invest. A yearly profit of 30 per cent. will be guaranteed and secured. Address L. M. C., Box No. 3,130 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER, 348 tons register; length, 130 feet; breadth, 26 feet; 18 months old; built of Jersey oak; engine built by a well-known firm in New-York; 6-feet stroke; everything in perfect order and ready for use; consumes two tons of coal in 24 hours; draft, 3½ feet. For particulars, apply to W. [illegible], Box No. 5,463, Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER having invented a valuable churn; also, rifle sights, will give one-half interest in either to any man of respectability who will advance funds to patent, introduce, and manufacture. Address RIFLE SIGHT, Box No. 129 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY STORE. FOR PARticulars, apply at No. 18 Spruce-st., office of *Thompson's Reporter*.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO SECOND-HAND boilers, in first-rate order, 20 feet long, 3½ feet diameter; two 14 feet flues in each. Engines bought and sold. JOHN STUART, No. 124 Broadway.

BOILER WANTED—OF FIFTY HORSE power; upright tubular preferred. Address, stating size and price, when and where to be seen, C. & CO., No. 4,300 Post-office.

WANTED—WE WANT TO BUY FOR CASH, two or three first-rate power looms and machinery for cord and tassels, [illegible], &c. Address A. B. C., Box No. 117 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—AMERICANS IN PARIS.

WINTER GARDEN—TEDDY MALONEY—FRA DIAVOLO.

OLYMPIC THEATER—ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

BROADWAY THEATER—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEL DEMONIO, A LOVE STORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAR FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER, AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MYSTERIOUS PERFORMANCES.

MRS. BOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(No. 720 Broadway)—TO-DAY—MATINEE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac presents no new feature to-day. The flag of truce has been arranged satisfactorily, and the dead and wounded were being removed from the field. The railroad from the White House to the army is in process of repair, and the mails for the army are now regularly received.

We have intelligence from Kentucky by way of Cincinnati, that a force of 700 cavalry, supposed to be MORGAN'S, entered Paris on Wednesday evening; that one band is near Falmouth, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, another at Williamstown, within thirty miles of Cincinnati, and a third twelve miles east of Lexington. Other squads are reported at Crab Orchard and Stamford. They burnt a warehouse at Cynthiana on Wednesday, and had, at the date of the report, (Thursday,) possession of Paris, Georgetown, Cynthiana and Williamstown.

The United States supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut. WEST, from the South Atlantic squadron, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, brings news of the capture of the United States steamer *Water Witch*, on the 3d of June, by eight armed launches from the rebel Fort McAllister. One of the crew who made his escape by jumping over the bow, brings the information. He says the officers and crew of the *Water Witch* made desperate resistance, but were overpowered by superior numbers, and after an hour's fight captured. The *Water Witch* is a regular navy built side-wheel gun-boat of about 256 tons, rigged as a topsail schooner, and carries five guns.

JOHN MORGAN'S rebel gang are said to be near Falmouth, on the Kentucky Railroad, and at Williamstown, on the pike, thirty miles from Cincinnati. The water station and large warehouse at Cynthiana they have burned and are now said to be in possession of Paris, Georgetown, Cynthiana and Williamstown.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported to facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents. The bill to establish certain new military and post roads in Michigan, was passed as amended. Mr. DAVIS offered a joint resolution to restore peace among the people of the United States. Objection being made to its reception, the Chair decided that it was not in order. Another Committee of Conference was appointed to meet that of the House on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The bill relative to commercial intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States, was then taken up for consideration. The bill to prohibit the exemption of persons from military duty by reason of the payment of money, was then taken up. An amendment was offered that all calls for drafts hereafter may be for a term not exceeding one year; that the act shall not, however, extend to any district or sub-district where the quota on previous calls has not been filled. That no person drafted on further calls shall be liable to be again drafted until the present enrollment shall be exhausted, and that when men are furnished by any district in excess of the quota on calls previously made, the term of service of each man shall be considered and allowed to said district in calls hereafter made. After a lengthy argument the first branch of the amendment was adopted by a vote of 23 against 17, the remaining sections of the amendment were adopted. An amendment was offered by Mr. WILSON, but before discussing it the House adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported providing for the construction of a railroad between New-York and Washington, and to constitute the same a public highway and military road and postal route. No action was taken. The Bankrupt Bill was brought up and rejected by a vote of 64 yeas to 65 nays. A bill was passed providing heavy penalties for taking an excess of passengers on ships and steamers. A bill was passed providing that goods, trunks, carpet-bags, baggage, &c., be sealed, &c., in the United States as in Europe, and for the increase of Revenue Inspectors to sixty in number, mainly on the Canada frontier. The Senate bill regulating foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontier, was passed. The Senate joint resolution, repealing the act for the relief of R. F. and SAMUEL A. WOOD, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to them duplicate bonds for the Oregon war debt, amounting to over $7,000, claimed to have been lost in the steamer *Golden Gate*, was passed, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned to Monday, at 3 P. M.

MICHAEL JAMESON, a lad 14 years of age, and WM. WOOD, aged 15 years, were arrested yesterday by the Sixth Precinct Police. Young JAMESON, on his own confession, has been in the habit, almost daily for many months, of robbing his employers, Messrs. LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & Co., of large quantities of gloves, hosiery, needles, &c. WOOD has also confessed that for a long time he has practiced stealing the goods of Messrs. BENTON, WILLIS & Co., No. 84 Leonard-street. WOOD was in the employ of another party, who occupied the same building as the Messrs. BENTON & WILLIS. His time for taking valuable articles was in the morning, immediately after the porter opened the store, and while the latter was engaged in sweeping the premises. A man named WM. SIMPSON, of No. 67 Centre, has been arrested and committed to the Tombs as a receiver of the goods obtained by these extensive thefts. Many hundred dollars worth have been recovered, and the police believe they will succeed in finding much more.

A committee from the Baltimore National Convention yesterday waited on President LINCOLN and informed him of his nomination by that body. The President, in a very short speech, expressed his thanks and accepted the nomination. A committee of the National Union League subsequently waited on His Excellency to congratulate him upon his renomination.

The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate has forwarded to Secretary SEWARD a copy of a memorial received from PERRY McD. COLLINS, relative to the establishment of an intercontinental telegraph; which has called forth from Mr. SEWARD a very elaborate reply. We publish it in another column. It is a matter of great interest.

Gen. BUELL having been mustered out of the volunteer service, for refusing to accept a command under Maj.-Gen. CANBY, has now resigned his Colonelcy in the regular army.

Another sad catastrophe occurred on the Hudson River on Wednesday evening. The steamer *Berkshire* while on her way from Hudson to New-York, and when a few miles below Rondout [illegible] water's edge. She was run ashore as soon as possible, and most of the passengers saved. Between 30 and 40, however, were lost. The freight and live stock were all destroyed.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* was, on the 7th inst., by order of Gen. MEADE, put without the lines of the Army of the Potomac, not to be permitted to return. The reason given is, that he published a libelous statement on the Commanding-General of the army, calculated to impair the confidence of the men in their commanding officer.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Liverpool on the 27th ult. and Queenstown on the 28th. Her news is anticipated. The *Edinburgh* brings between 700 and 800 passengers.

It is said that many of the light draft monitors now in course of construction at Boston, will not float when their stores and crew are on board; also that another was laid aground after she was launched to prevent her sinking, and that another was not more than three inches out of water. Commodore GREGORY, it is understood, will examine into the matter and see if anything can be done to remedy these miscalculations.

An erroneous statement has appeared in several papers to the effect that Col. WINSLOW, of the Second Duryee Zouaves, was killed. As was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, Col. WINSLOW was seriously injured. His father, Dr. GORDON WINSLOW, was lost overboard from the Sanitary Commission steamboat *Kepley*, while bringing his wounded son from White House to Washington. Col. WINSLOW is said to be doing well.

The pressure on our columns precludes our giving a full report of the final day's proceedings at the Paterson Racing Meeting. We therefore merely give the summaries. The full report will appear on Saturday. The Sequel Stakes was won by *Kentucky* in 4:02¼, beating the *Eclipse* colt and *Relief* easily. The Post Stake by *Fleetwing*, and the All-aged Premium by *Aldebaran*. The track, owing to the storm, was remarkably heavy, but the attendance was large and enthusiastic.

It is reported that the officers sent here by the British Admiralty to report on the progress of American iron-clads have included in their recommendations, the adoption by their Government of the Ericsson turrets; the compressor used in the working of the 15 and 11-inch guns, and the new ventilating system of the monitors.

The Chicago *Tribune* calls the letter in which FREMONT accepts the nomination of the Cleveland Convention, "the last will and testament of the late J. C. FREMONT."

A meeting was held at Oswego last Monday, to take the preliminary steps to build a railroad between Lewiston and Troy, a distance of 292 miles.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on his visit to this City, has favorably entertained certain offers for a loan from England, Holland and Germany, and he returns to Washington with the purpose of accepting them.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday afternoon. Money in good supply. The speculators in Gold, some of whom have large wagers on 200 ₩ cent. ran up the price to 196@198 ₩ cent.

Influenced by the remarkable rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, yesterday, prices of Flour, Wheat and Cotton advanced materially, with an active business. Wool, Leather, Tobacco, and Petroleum were in more request and quite buoyant. Transactions in Groceries, Provisions, Metals, Oils, Hay, Seeds, and Spices, were moderate at irregular figures. The freight engagements were light, and rates depressed.

The Platform of the Union Party.

The Union party, now for the first time meeting in National Convention, for the first time gives its combined sanction, and an authoritative form, to its tenets. Its series of resolutions embrace nothing novel; they are but the reassertion of principles which have already shaped the character and policy of the Administration; and yet their clear and systematic statement, accredited by the unanimous assent of the party in convention assembled, is an important act, which will pass into history.

The prime characteristic of the resolutions is their *thoroughness*. Never before was this exhibited in any national convention of any great party. Democratic, Whig, American, Republican—they all, in greater or less degree, were subject to the necessity of dealing largely in carefully qualified and restricted language. In respect to the great question of Slavery, the difference between them was only a difference where the limitation should be made. The Republican platform, in which the line against Slavery was drawn the farthest, yet exhibited special solicitude in its framers to preserve intact the inviolability of Slavery in the States. In fact, the shaping of a political platform, so as to supply a party with a distinctive and peculiar foothold, and at the same time not disturb the conservative and compromising spirit of the people, has always been a work of high art, requiring consummate political experience and skill. Among the political *débris* of the past can be found specimens of party platform joinery, so exactly set and fitted, that the mosaics turned up from Pompeii are but mere botchwork in comparison. As you go back to look at them, you are almost lost in wonder that political craft could have ever attained such nicety of measurement. The present platform shows nothing of the kind. Without a curve or an indentation, or a dovetail, or any balancing or adjusting method of any sort, it stands out in simple square outlines, every plank and every line running straight through from one end to the other, without break or deviation.

Upon the matter of the rebellion, a resolution sets forth an unqualified determination to accept of nothing short of *unconditional surrender*. Upon the manner of prosecuting the war, a resolution declares for the *utmost possible vigor*. Upon Slavery, a resolution demands its *utter and complete extirpation* from the soil of the Republic. Upon the policy of employing negro soldiers, a resolution declares its *absolute approval*. Upon the question of protecting these soldiers, a resolution calls for the *full protection* of the laws of war. Upon the *paramount* authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the necessity of bringing rebels and traitors to *due* punishment, none but positive terms are employed. Upon the Monroe doctrine, the encouragement of foreign immigration, the maintenance of the national credit and currency, the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad, and every other important point, the doctrine is thorough, and the language explicit.

The great Union party is fortunate in being thus able to plant itself upon a basis so completely consistent with every loyal obligation and every principle of justice and truth. It has been enabled, by the irresistible course of events, to get clear of the old compromising and temporizing necessities. It has reached the fullness of time where political expediency and moral right completely coincide, and where matured public opinion is prepared to meet and steadily support it. It can now set forth its great principles with the strongest emphasis, and keep rigidly to their extreme logical consequences, without danger of estranging from the war any portion of the people who have any heart in it at all. The very radicalism of these resolutions, which two years ago would have been a fatal reproach against them, is now their most potent recommendation.

The Copperheads will have a very different task of it when they come to frame their platform. Instead of a few consistent, solid, stable principles, they have got to join together the most diverse and incongruous dogmas and policies. Every sort of opinion respecting the right of making war upon rebellion, respecting the expediency of continuing the war, respecting the policy of offering terms to the rebels, and the kind of terms that should be offered, respecting the future treatment of Slavery, will have its exponents in the Chicago Convention. To assimilate these opinions will be impossible. There will be no alternative but either to make a platform without any definite principles and policy, or to make such a one as cannot be sustained by more than a fraction of the party, and thus be a cause of party division instead of party union. We don't doubt that a vast deal of ingenuity will be exercised to contrive a basis on which all can make shift to stand, and quite likely it may be accomplished. A common hatred is always a strong stimulant to cooperation, and all these varieties of Copperheads, if they agree in nothing else, most certainly are of one feeling against President LINCOLN. Perhaps they will all consent to resolutions of any conceivable shape, that may afford a chance, or something they can imagine to be a chance, of defeating their common enemy. We await with a good deal of curiosity their action in this matter. But it is curiosity unmingled with the slightest apprehension. Whether they unite or divide, make one platform or a dozen, is all the same. No earthly device can prevent the vast majority of the people from pronouncing resolutely and decisively in favor of the principles and the nominations just put forth by the great loyal convention at Baltimore. That ratification by the people is as sure as their national spirit is indestructible.

The Lessons of War.

Our correspondent with the Ninth Army Corps remarked, in a recent letter, that the rebel sharpshooters were superior to ours, and did more injury. He attributed their superiority to the greater familiarity with the rifle of the Southern population, and their more thorough acquaintance with woodcraft. The great number of officers killed on our side, and many of them of high rank, makes this view of Southern superiority with the rifle the more probable. And yet, if it be the fact, there is no excuse for any Northern inferiority at this stage of the war. It is well understood that good rifle shooting is as much a matter of science and training as good artillery firing. A thoroughly expert rifleman can be manufactured almost as surely as the rifle itself. He can learn to shoot with remarkable accuracy by rigidly following certain rules, almost without firing a shot. Regiments of men from our cities, who had never seen a rifle, could be trained so as to shoot with the precision of the most practiced Kentucky hunter.

Two years ago we heard much of the regiments of riflemen, selected from the "picked shots" of the North and West. These are probably still serving, but we hear little of their exploits, and we fear that of late, training with the rifle or at target practice has been neglected. Our men, as has generally been remarked, fire too high with the musket and do not seem very effective with the rifle. It is a murderous business at the best, this picking off officers and men by riflemen, safely ensconced in trees or hidden among rocks, but if one side does it the other must. We must have a plenty of hunters and backwoodsmen in our ranks, who would make most troublesome skirmishers, and who have had a life practice with the rifle and in woodcraft. It is to be hoped that this experience will be put to use. There is no reason why we should not have many such regiments of sharpshooters as our famous "Bucktails" of Pennsylvania, who, with their repeating rifles, have made themselves the terror of the rebel army.

In the beginning of the war, it will be remembered that we were also peculiarly behind hand in cavalry, and the Virginia "black horsemen" and the Stewart raiders were supposed to be able to sweep everything before them. The Southerners were a population far more used to the saddle than our own, and they made the most of their advantage. We ventured at the time to predict that as good a cavalry could be manufactured from our Northern and Western men as any in the world; for the experience of the French, the most *unequestrian* population in Europe, showed that training could make the best cavalry out of persons never accustomed to the horse.

The training of three years now tells, and we behold a magnificent body of Federal cavalry, against whom there is nothing in the whole rebel cavalry service that can stand in fight. We have had four or five large cavalry battles since the opening of May, and a hundred minor cavalry fights, and our horsemen always drive the rebel cavalry wherever they are met. Something of this is undoubtedly due to our better forage and food, giving heavier weight to both horses and men, and something to the superior arms of the Northerners, but mostly it is the result of training and discipline.

So it will be with every military branch or operation in which we were deficient. We of the North learn from our failures. We take lessons from our enemies. The Southerners seemed in the beginning to excel us in the attack, and to be always first in the onset. This was attributed to Southern ardor, as opposed to Northern phlegm. We have always believed, that under proper Generals, no troops in the world could excel the men of the Free States in the fire of their assault. They have the same blood with those who charged at Naseby and broke the force of the cavaliers on so many bloody fields. The experience of the past year shows that our most glorious victories have been won by the most daring onsets. The heights "above the clouds," near Chattanooga, were carried by storm—probably the most perilous and venturesome assault by a large body of men on record. HANCOCK'S victory in the battle of Spottsylvania—one of the most complete in the war—was gained at the point of the bayonet and with clubbed muskets, by an assault unequaled in rush and fire. GRANT is evidently a General who trusts much in the offensive. The McClellan policy is past with our army, and we now discover that our Northern men have quite as much fire and enthusiasm for an onset as the Southern.

So we learn slowly yet surely. LEE'S peculiar tactics are met by an equal skill, educated in the war. Each day teaches us a new resource in the ingenuity, the enthusiasm and the force of our people. We have learned war as we have learned the arts of peace; and we shall, in the end, by sheer pertinacity, by head-work and by determination, gain the great result of war—the utter defeat of our enemy. The results to the world will be deeply important. From a manufacturing and agricultural nation, accustomed to peace, we shall emerge a first-class military Power, with all the gigantic and expensive modern machinery of destruction, with immense armies of veteran soldiers as inured to battles as the "Old Guard" of NAPOLEON, and the martial passion fully aflame in the people. What will be the effects of all this we need, not now seek to foreknow.

THE KENTUCKY RAID.—It would seem that JOHN MORGAN is again in Kentucky, and has gotten as far up as Paris, Bourbon County, and even farther. We heard of MORGAN a short time since as commanding a division of infantry in JOHNSTON'S army, but he must have got tired of that very quickly, if this really be him in Kentucky. We do not know by what route he got into the State, nor exactly where he came from, but he must have passed through some one of the gaps of the Cumberland Mountains.

The object of this raid is of course to get over to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and cut the communications of Gen. SHERMAN, now operating in Georgia. Whether he be able to effect this will depend, in great measure, upon the vigilance and courage of the hundred days' men from the Western States, who are now guarding that line. We suppose this matter will be very promptly attended to. Fortunately, there is a large stock of supplies at Chattanooga and Nashville, so that the temporary cutting of the railroad will by no means necessitate the retreat of Gen. SHERMAN. The rebels have been boasting very loudly that Jo. JOHNSTON had SHERMAN'S army "just where he wanted it;" but it now seems that, having effected that end, he is anxious to have it somewhere else. The public are doubtless astonished at the long delay of SHERMAN after he had got so near to Atlanta. The cause of the delay is not apparent at this distance.

It is quite probable, however, that the magnitude of this new Kentucky invasion is greatly exaggerated. There have been a great many little raids there during the last two years, which the telegraph has enlarged to ridiculous proportions.

RECRUITING—NECESSITY FOR ACTION.—The County Volunteer Committee of the Board of Supervisors are understood to have bounty funds on hand to the amount of $600,000 or more. In view of the message of the President, yesterday, laid before Congress, recommending the repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption clause, is it not time to consider how this unexpended sum can be turned to practical account? The committee, it is true, have already done no common service to the State; but the exigences of the hour demand even a further tax on their time and their energies. The public, while acknowledging the debt they owe the committee, feel satisfied that the members are not weary in well-doing, and that they may reckon on the business of recruiting being commenced anew with the same judicious energy and the same successful results as marked the admirable arrangements under which the last quota of New-York was filled.

Gen. Carey in Brooklyn.

Gen. S. F. CAREY, of Cincinnati, addressed a large and enthusiastic assemblage at the Central Club Rooms in Brooklyn last night, in support of the Union nominations—LINCOLN and JOHNSON—for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. His speech was replete with chaste wit, pungent sarcasm, and was both powerful and effective.

Gen. C. is one of the most able and eloquent champions of the Union cause in America, a zealous and persistent worker, and is said to have rendered more valuable service to the Union cause upon the stump than any man in the West. We learn that he will probably be the Union nominee for Congress in the Second District in Ohio, now misrepresented by ALEX. LONG, one of the most objectionable members of the peace faction of the present Congress.

The election of such men as Gen. CAREY will do much toward elevating the character of our National Legislature.

The Great Billiard Match.

KAVANAGH THE WINNER BY 75 POINTS.

An immense audience assembled at the Hippotheatron to witness the match between WM. GOLDTHWAIT and DUDLEY KAVANAGH for the championship of America. It proved one of the best contested games ever played. GOLDTHWAIT took the lead, and at one time was over 200 points ahead; but KAVANAGH'S unrivaled skill made him again a winner in 53 innings, with 75 points to spare. Highest runs, KAVANAGH, 156, 126, 120 and 118; GOLDTHWAIT, 117, 113, 96 and 95. Winner's average, 17.36. Time, 4 hours 30 minutes. A large amount was staked on the result, most of it at $100 to $50, although there were some bets at $100 to $90.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, June 9.

The success of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair greatly exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The receipts up to this date amount to over $250,000.

PERSONAL.—Secretary CHASE after spending two or three days in this City, in making arrangements for the new ten-forty loan, left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday afternoon for Washington. His conferences with prominent financial men in this City were marked with unusual secrecy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had a protracted discussion yesterday in regard to the Seward correspondence with the French Government touching Mexican affairs. Some of the committee think that Congress ought to give some sort of an expression of their views in relation to this matter. A majority of the committee maintain that it is inexpedient to say anything upon the subject, leaving the Administration to deal with the matter as they think proper. Without coming to any conclusion, it was postponed until next meeting.

GAME OF THE SPECULATORS.

A bold game of the speculators to enhance prices has just been developed here. It turns out that certain rings have bought up large quantities of grain, especially oats, with a view to control the market, the principal object being to compel the Government, who use an immense quantity, to pay large prices to these operators, even exceeding $1 per bushel; thus realizing large sums. The enterprise is likely to fail as Government has a full supply on hand, and will not allow its agents to buy beyond a reasonable price, which is seven to ten cents less than speculators demand. It is said other combinations exist to force up prices in certain articles.

MAJOR-GEN. FRANK BLAIR.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had under consideration again, to-day, the resolution in regard to FRANK BLAIR. The committee will probably report a resolution to the effect that in their opinion Major-Gen. BLAIR is holding his command in violation of law.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Several gentlemen who are known to favor the Bankrupt Bill, being absent this morning when the vote was taken, it is proposed to move a reconsideration, which will undoubtedly secure its passage, as it was only defeated by one vote.

MARINE ENGINES.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day examined several witnesses, among whom were Mr. MOORE, Chief Engineer of the Globe Works, Boston; GEORGE SEWELL, Chief Engineer of the Navy-yard at Charleston, in regard to marine engines. They fully indorsed the theory upon which the present navy is being constructed, and believe it will prove eminently successful. The committee have nearly finished their labors, there being not more than four or five witnesses yet to be examined.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD TENNESSEE.

A letter just received here from an officer in the navy, off Mobile, states that on the 28th instant the rebel iron-clad *Tennessee* came out on a trial trip. She was fully armed. It is said she intends shortly to put to sea. Our blockade squadron are keeping vigilant watch.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9.

SERENADE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Ohio delegation, this evening, accompanied by Prof. MURTON'S celebrated brass band, waited upon the President and tendered him a serenade. A large number of persons had assembled at the White House prior to the arrival of the band, in the expectation that a serenade would take place. After the band had performed, in an excellent manner, "Hail to the Chief," and the soldier's chorus from the opera of "Faust," and the throng had become largely increased, the President made his appearance upon the steps of the portico. His appearance elicited three rousing cheers, after which he addressed the assemblage as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for this compliment. I have just been saying, and will repeat it, that the hardest of all speeches I have to answer is a serenade. I never know what to say on such occasions. I suppose that you have done me this kindness in connection with the action of the Baltimore Convention, which has recently taken place, and with which, of course, I am very well satisfied. [Laughter and applause.] What we want still more than the Baltimore Convention, or Presidential elections is success under Gen. GRANT. [Cries of "Good" and applause.] I propose that you constantly bear in mind that the support you owe to the brave officers and soldiers in the field is of the very first importance, and we should therefore bend all our energies to that point. Now, without detaining you any longer, I propose that you help me to close up what I am now saying with three rousing cheers for Gen. GRANT and the officers and soldiers under his command.

Three hearty cheers were then given as proposed, the President leading off and waving his hat with as much earnestness as the most enthusiastic individual present.

Three rousing cheers were then given for the nominees of the convention; after which, the band played an air from the opera of the "Bohemian Girl;" "Happy Moments," from "Maritana," and an American overture.

The assemblage then proceeded to the residence of Secretary CHASE, where several national airs were performed. The Secretary being absent from the City, the serenaders called upon JAMES C. WHITCOMB, the State Agent of Ohio, and performed several choice pieces.

CONFISCATION.

In fourteen cases prosecuted under the Confiscation Act of July 17, 1862, the United States Court, yesterday, passed decrees of confiscation, and ordered an early sale, after due advertisement, of all the right, title and interest in the estate of the respective owners, for and during their natural lives, excepting one case, in which the property was personal and the forfeiture therefore absolute. Among these cases are those of JOHN LETCHER, Governor of Virginia until recently; TRUSTEN POLK, late Senator from Missouri; WM. T. SMITHSON, of this city; Judge SCARBOROUGH, late of the United States Court of Claims, and FRENCH FORREST, formerly the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard, and now a rebel Commodore. The property of Judge SCARBOROUGH consists of a valuable law library, which comprises an immense number of volumes for private study. The personality of Judge CAMPBELL, late of the United States Supreme Court, was condemned and sold some months ago. No realty in his name has been found in the District of Columbia. In one of the cases passed upon yesterday by the court, an undivided half was libeled as the property of Hon. GARNETT B. HOUSTON, of Alabama. A quantity of evidence, however, was brought to the notice of the court, showing that he has firmly adhered to the Union throughout the troubles. On the motion of the District-Attorney, the libel was, therefore, suspended indefinitely.

THE NATIONAL ROAD COMPANY.

The bill reported by Representative BRANDEGEE to-day in the House proposes to incorporate a body of directors to be known as the National Railroad Company. They are authorized to construct a railroad—the route to be surveyed and designated by a competent engineer appointed by them, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior—running from the City of Washington through Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey to the Hudson River, or to connect with some navigable line leading to the City of New-York. The corporation may unite and consolidate their stock with any other companies, and it is provided that to secure the road from interruption by any foreign enemy, in case of war, the same shall cross the rivers Susquehannah and Delaware at some point above tide-water. The capital stock of the company is ten millions, and the United States Government is to appoint two of the fifteen directors. No action has yet been taken on the bill.

UNION LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed on Thursday night by the Grand Council of the Union League in session at Baltimore, a copy of which was to-day presented to the President by the committee appointed for the purpose:

Resolved, That the National Council of the Union League of America hereby heartily approves and indorses the nominations made by the Union National Convention at Baltimore on the 8th of June, 1864, of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice President of the United States, and as we are bound by our obligations to do all in our power to elect true and reliable Union men to all offices, and as the nominees of said convention are the only candidates that can hope to be elected, as loyal men we regard it as the imperative duty of the members of the Union League to do all that lies in their power to secure their election.

Resolved, That this Council also heartily approves and indorses the platform of principles adopted by the said convention.

Resolved, That we will, as individuals and members of the Union Leagues, do all in our power to elect said candidates.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

The proposed telegraphic communication with Russia, by way of Behring's Straits, finds many friends, owing to its commercial and international importance. Its strongest advocates are those who best understand its merits, from a close investigation of the entire subject. The bill reported to-day by Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, to facilitate such communication, accompanied by the letter of Secretary SEWARD, is among the evidences of this fact.

THE NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The Ninth New-York State Militia, having served its term of three years, arrived in Washington to-night. They are under command of Lieut.-Col. CHALMERS, and will probably leave to-morrow for their homes in that State.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Representative WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made an adverse report to-day, in the House, on the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking for encouragement to ocean steam navigation.

Gen. ELIJAH WARD, of the Committee on Commerce, presented the views of the minority, setting forth at length arguments and data in favor of subsidies for the accomplishment of the views of the memorialists. The report lies on the table for the present.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The Commissary General of Prisoners has directed that all officers and men, except guerrillas, now held as prisoners of war in the Old Capitol Prison, be immediately sent to Fort Delaware. The guerrillas will be retained at the Old Capitol under strong guard.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN AMERICA, ASIA AND EUROPE.

Mr. CHANDLER reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents, which grants to PERRY McDONOUGH COLLINS and his associates the right of way over any unoccupied lands in the United States, with one-quarter section of land for every fifteen miles of telegraph. It is designed to connect with the line from the mouth of the Amoor River through Asiatic Russia, via Behring's Straits, and down the coast of Russian America. It stipulates that if the line is constructed within five years, the Secretary of State shall contract for the use of the line for the years ensuing for the use of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government, paying the sum of $50,000 per year. The grantees are allowed to run a steamer on the Pacific coast for the use of the line.

NEW MILITARY AND POST ROADS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to establish certain wagon, military, and post roads in Michigan, with the amendments recommended by the Committee on Public Lands. Passed.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE LOYAL AND DISLOYAL STATES.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Commerce, moved to take up the bill "in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection."

A PEACE RESOLUTION.

Mr. DAVIS offered a joint resolution to restore peace among the people of the United States, which was read.

Objection was made to the reception of the resolution, and the Chair decided that it was not in order.

Mr. DAVIS contended that the objections were void, as the resolution had been read by its title.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would vote against each of the resolutions, because he thought they were ill-advised, but nevertheless he thought they should be disposed of.

Mr. CONNESS thought the resolutions were insurrectionary, and he was not in favor of taking the vote on their adoption or rejection.

Mr. LANE moved the rejection of the resolutions.

Mr. DAVIS wished the resolutions to lie on the table.

Objection was made to this.

Mr. HOWARD said the Chair had decided that the resolutions were not before us in fact, and that we had not received the paper. The gentleman from Kentucky had appealed from that decision, and the question was whether the decision of the Chair should be sustained.

Mr. GRIMES said the bill was before the Senate, having been read once, and the resolution of the Senator from Indiana to reject the bill was in order.

Mr. DAVIS contended that as his resolutions had been read by their title they were before the Senate.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BILL.

The consideration of the bill offered by Mr. MORRILL was then resumed.

Mr. MORRILL said the general character of the bill was two-fold. The act of March, 1863, provided for agents to collect certain property of persons in rebellion. By certain other acts all commercial intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States was declared forfeited. The act simply provides for the appointment of agents under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall collect abandoned and other property in insurrectionary districts. Under the proviso of the law of 1861, the President was authorized to allow commercial intercourse in certain cases. The committee, therefore, endeavor in their bill to prohibit all commercial intercourse between the States and sections which are declared by the President to be in insurrection. The bill, as amended, also simply provides that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint agents whose business it shall be to collect all abandoned property which has been declared to be taxable to be converted to the use and support of the army.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

A message was received from the House asking for another Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, a committee was appointed to meet that of the House on the subject.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Commercial Intercourse Bill.

Mr. COLLAMER said the difficulty was this: Was there any provision in the bill in case we took Richmond to keep the people from starvation? How, under the provisions of the bill were we to get along in places we had held before we had effectually and fully crushed the rebellion? The idea of reclaiming any State or part of a State to allegiance until the military power of the rebellion was subdued, was preposterous. The military power of the rebellion must be subdued before we could declare any State in the Union.

Mr. HENDRICKS said his people were very desirous of opening a restricted trade with the people in rebellion, believing that a lawful commerce would do as much toward reclaiming the people in rebellion as armed men. We have either to trade with these reclaimed people, starve them, or feed them at the expense of our Commissary Department of our marching armies. He hoped no such measure as this would, at the present time be adopted, and that at least it would not be pressed.

Mr. TEN EYCK said the committee regarded this bill as of the utmost importance and though he would go for its postponement until such time as it was more satisfactory to Senators, he thought every day it was postponed we were doing a serious injury to the Union cause. We, under the present system of unrestricted trade, were not only feeding the rebels, but supplying them with powder and bullets. He could mention facts which would make every American Senator's bosom tingle with shame. He was afraid that in many quarters our efforts were directed more to trade than to the crushing of the rebellion.

Mr. SAULSBURY would ask whether these acts and things had been done by members of the ruling party.

Mr. TEN EYCK said he knew no party in this struggle, and only expressed his fears and desires to root out all sorts of corruption come from where it may.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE—ONE YEAR MEN.

The unfinished business of yesterday taking precedence, the bill to prohibit the exemption of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON withdrew his amendment of yesterday in order to allow Mr. COLLAMER to introduce amendments which met his approval.

They are as follows:

And be it further enacted, That all calls for drafts hereafter made under the act entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, and of any act in addition thereto or amendment thereof, may be for a term not exceeding one year.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall not extend to or include drafts to be made in any district or subdivision thereof to fill its quotas of calls already made, but the same shall be completed under the laws in force before passage hereof.

And be it further enacted, That no person drafted on future calls shall be liable to be again drafted until the present enrollment shall be exhausted.

And be it further enacted, That the number of men furnished from any district for the service of the United States beyond and above the quota on calls previously made, and the term of the service of each man shall be considered and allowed to said district in calls hereafter made.

Mr. BROWN said: If we see fit to draft these men for three years we take the same course as for one [illegible]

[illegible] and the only question was the disposition or [illegible] of the persons to serve if drafted, which the Government had never taken into consideration—he hoped never would. He had heard no argument in favor of this doctrine of the time of the draft, except from those who were [illegible] and dreaded the draft.

Mr. [illegible] did not believe that we could obtain men enough by a compulsory draft to whip Robert E. Lee. He thought the volunteering had been as great during the Spring as the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs hoped, and expected it would be. This was due to the increased bounties. The authorities said, notwithstanding the boasts made, that we needed men for three years. Thus we were taking the life-blood of the country. He favored the clause allowing the President to draft men for one year as an independent proposition.

Mr. [illegible] said the crisis had come when it had become necessary for every man to be called upon for the defence of the country. He would have been glad to popularize the draft; but the time had come when there was no other alternative but to resort to stringent measures to raise troops for such a time as was needed. He thought the commutation clause should be repealed. He had always opposed it, believing that if a man was a soldier, he should be, like the soldier of the South—a soldier for the war.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said only seven per cent. of the men had been brought into the army under the conscription clause. He opposed the argument of his colleague, that heavy bounties would procure men to fill our armies. He said that Lee's army was composed mainly of conscripts. In the war of 1812 our army was composed mainly of conscripts. He dissented from the position of his colleague that the country should cry peace, and accept peace. Whether the war lasted one year, five years, or one hundred years, no matter what might be the drain upon the blood of the people; he would never be content until the rebellion was crushed, at whatever cost it might be done. Because great sacrifices had been made, it was no reason why we should abandon this contest for the grandest principle the world ever knew. If we abandoned this grand principle, then the sacrifice of blood and treasure we had made was useless. The President of the United States was now the instrument, in the hands of God, to write the grandest page in human history.

Mr. [illegible] said the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Lane) was mistaken in saying that the men of 1812 were drafted men. We couldn't make as efficient soldiers in five months with good officers as you could in five years. If we were going to conduct this war to a successful conclusion, we should, perhaps, have to call for the services of himself and his honorable friend from Indiana, (Mr. Lane.)

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said a lot of politicians in Washington had sent forward the announcement that the Administration had departed from the original purpose to restore the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." These politicians had in a great measure, by creating this impression, interfered with the prosecution of the war.

Mr. [illegible] wished to know if it was not a very proper question for the people to ask whether this war was being waged for the restoration of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. He would send Commissioners to the South whenever a peace alike honorable to the North and South could be secured. As a Christian gentleman he believed his colleague would do likewise. What union did the present contest secure? Nothing but the carcass of our former Union. He repeated what he had said in Indiana, that in this war we had no right to interfere with the institution of Slavery at the expense of the blood and treasure of the North. If Slavery disappeared, it should be as an incident of the war—let it perish. In his opinion, however, it was never right to do wrong. In his votes to support the armies he should never support any policy which was subversive of one of the cherished principles of the Constitution. He renewed the question asked yesterday: How many men were there in the field? Before we sent more, was it not right that we should know what had become of those we had sent already? This information was certainly in the possession of the War Department. Should we never know how many we had got, and be obliged to answer such calls as the War Department might make?

Mr. [illegible] said, in his experience, drafted men had proved to be as good soldiers as others. He instanced a regiment of his own State, which, under Hancock, had charged the enemy in his intrenchments. He favored the proposition to draft men for one year, saying that we had veterans in the service from whom these new men could receive instruction. When we had a veteran organization, new men would in six months fight with them with equal bravery. He cited from Napoleon's campaigns to show the value of conscripts when placed alongside veteran soldiers. He scouted the idea that Senators on the Republican side disbelieved in the ultimate success of Gen. Grant, if he were properly supported. This proposition was not urged on any such ground of despondency. He believed that there was a determination on the part of the people to fight this war out until we should have even a better Union than we ever before had. He believed the time would come when Virginia would be superior to New-York in wealth and population, and he would say the same of other States.

A motion was made to adjourn, on which the ayes and noes were called, and the motion rejected.

Mr. McDougall said if we had the spirit of our forefathers we would have no need to make these endeavors to buy men to fight our battles. A man who fought for money would not fight at all.

The first branch of the amendment was adopted by a vote of 22 ayes against 17 noes, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Collamer, Clark, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Powell, Richardson, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Carlile, Chandler, Conness, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Trumbull.

The remaining sections of the amendment were adopted.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Wilson, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to apply to the draft ordered to fill the quotas already assigned.

Pending the discussion of this amendment, the Senate, at 5¼ o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, June 9.

RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill providing for the construction of a line of railway communication between the Cities of New-York and Washington, and to constitute the same a public highway and military road and postal route. He asked that the bill be printed and recommitted to the committee, and that a day be fixed for its consideration.

Objection was made to the course proposed, and a debate followed, during which,

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that only a small portion of the Select Committee had read the bill, and that they desired it to be printed that they might carefully examine its contents.

Mr. Brandegee asked Mr. Davis, of Maryland, who had opposed the consideration of the bill, to suggest a day when it might be taken up.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, (Union,) declined to do this, considering that the interests of his constituents were involved in the proposed new road.

Mr. Webster, of Maryland, (Union,) said that the committee had instructed its Chairman, Mr. Brandegee, to make the motion he did, and nothing more. The bill could not have been reported but for the fact that they desired it to be printed and recommitted. It had never been read and considered by all of the committee.

Mr. Brandegee said, in reply to his excitable friend Webster, who had brought back with him the spirit of the Baltimore Convention, that he (Brandegee) had done exactly what the committee instructed him to do. If the House should refuse to designate a day for the consideration of the bill, he should move that it be put on its passage.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Further proceedings on this subject were prevented by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, calling up the Bankrupt Bill, which was yesterday ordered to be engrossed.

The bill was then rejected by yeas 65, nays 65.

The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Blow, Brandegee, Brooks, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Ambrose W. Clark, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Griswold, Herrick, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Jenckes, Kellogg, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of New-York, Littlejohn, Longyear, Marvin, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morris of New-York, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Stevens, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Sweat, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Ward, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Wheeler, Wilder, Windom, Woodbridge.

Nays—Messrs. Jas. C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baxter, Blair of Western Virginia, Bliss, Boutwell, Boyd, Freeman, Clark, Cobb, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eckley, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Gooch, Hale, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Higby, Holman, Hutchins, Ingersoll, Johnson of Ohio, Julian, Knapp, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Loan, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Amos Myers, Noble, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Pendleton, Perham, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Schenck, Scott, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, C. A. White, J. W. White, Wilson, Winfield.

Mr. Cravens, of Indiana, moved to reconsider the vote, and lay that motion on the table.

Pending this question the morning hour expired.

PASSENGERS ON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, to insure the more certain enforcement of the law regulating the carrying of passengers in ships and steam vessels, mainly between New-York and California. It provides heavy penalties for taking an excess of passengers, ($10,000 for the California lines,) and requires all steamers to receive specie for the Government, on such terms as are allowed to other carriers.

BAGGAGE TO BE SEALED.

The bill providing that goods, trunks, carpet-bags, baggage, etc., be sealed, etc., in the United States as in Europe, and for the increase of revenue inspectors to sixty in number, mainly on the Canada frontier, coming up,

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, remarked that he supposed the bill was a dire necessity in conjunction with an almost prohibitory tariff and the Internal Revenue Bill, but when this bill went into operation an American would scarcely know his own country, and generally suppose himself to be in Europe, not in the United States. He asked if the increase of inspectors to the number of sixty was necessary, and what compensation they were to have?

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, answered that they were necessary, and that their compensation would be the same as other inspectors. The bill, he added, was also a necessity of the times.

The bill was then passed.

FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.

The House also passed the Senate bill regulating the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontier. It requires boats, sloops, &c., navigating otherwise than by sea, to be enrolled as other vessels, and makes them liable to the rules and regulations concerning registered vessels.

PERSONAL RELIEF.

The House considered the Senate joint resolution, repealing the act for the relief of H. F. and Samuel A. Wood, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to them duplicate bonds for the Oregon war debt, amounting to over $7,000, claimed to have been lost in the steamer *Golden Gate*.

During the debate it was said that these bonds were in the mails which were recovered, and that several of them had made their appearance.

Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, read evidence to show that neither Mr. Wood, of Boston, one of the owners, nor his agent, ever heard of the recovery of any of these bonds. The Government could lose nothing by issuing duplicates, as sufficient security was given by the gentlemen named.

The joint resolution was passed, and the House adjourned.

Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.—The Phœnix, of Brooklyn, commenced in 1853, with a capital of $200,000. Since then it has steadily progressed, till its receipts for a single year are stated at $300,000—an amount of income larger than that of any American company with the same amount of capital. It has paid dividends to the amount of $304,300 to stockholders, being an average of 15 per cent. annually. During its first five years it did almost entirely a local business. It is said to have been as successful, in the management of its agency business, as any other company in the State. The Phœnix has now added $300,000 to its capital, thus coming up to the standard of enterprise in these times, and making its capital half a million. To this is added its surplus of $222,319 20, and its assets reach a total of $722,319 20. With this increase of capital the Phœnix will, of course, increase its business. It has opened a new office at No. 120 Broadway, adapted in all respects to the wants of a first-class corporation.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports. Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a regular synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves, in a condensed and conveniently classified form, all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

We have Frequently heard Mothers say they would not be without Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. 25 cents a bottle.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Midsummer Card.

A new and splendid variety of the most
DASHING STRAW FABRICS
for young ladies, children, infants and boys, has just been arranged in the cases of
GENIN'S INTERNATIONAL HAT ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 513 Broadway.
In this matchless assortment of novelties and standard fabrics, the existing fashions of
ALL NATIONS ARE REPRESENTED.
Particular attention is devoted to the
NEW STYLES OF STRAW HATS
FOR
GENTLEMEN,
many of which have been brought out within a few days.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY S. G. WELLING, NO. 571 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
T. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown, natural, instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable Haircutter, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Bank, Office and Counter Railings, of Wire and Cast-iron. CHASE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway,
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Ladies' Gaiter Boots at $2 per Pair, with ladies, misses and children's boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Second-Hand Safes For Sale Cheap for CASH,
AT NO. [illegible] MAIDEN-LANE.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines at No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Brady—Tilley.—On Wednesday, June 8, by Rev. Mr. Brieda, William R. Brady and Fanny, daughter of the late John Tilley, all of this City.

Braine—Mills.—On Wednesday, June 8, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, Theodore Braine and Emily, daughter of the late F. L. Mills, all of this City.

Constable—Barclay.—At Hell Gate, L. I., on Tuesday, June 7, by Rev. William McVickar, William Constable, of Constableville, and Fannie M., daughter of Henry Barclay.

Caswell—Watson.—On Wednesday, June 8, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., Rector, William H. Caswell, of New-York, and Anna, daughter of William Watson, Esq., Williamsbridge, Westchester.

Dodd—Demarest.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, June 9, by Rev. A. Amerman, Walter M. Dodd, of New-York City, and Maggie, daughter of Peter S. Demarest, Esq., of Hackensack.

Lounsbury—Spalding.—In Brooklyn, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Tuesday, June 7, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Cooke Lounsbury, of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Isabella, daughter of the late Dr. James Spalding, of Montpelier, Vt. No cards.

Quigley—Wattles.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 9, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Loudon G. Quigley, of New-York City, and Ada Wattles, of the former place.

Rockwell—Hyde.—On Thursday, June 9, by Rev. Edward Jessup, at Trinity Church, Brooklyn Heights, John J. Rockwell and Kate G. Hyde, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

Smallwood—Mulligan.—At St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, June 8, by Rev. Russell Trevett, D. D., Samuel B. Smallwood, M. D., and Annie Thorp, eldest daughter of William Mulligan, Esq.

Thomas—Hinman.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Charles T. Thomas and Carrie A., daughter of Grove P. Hinman, Esq.

DIED.

Bussing.—On Thursday, June 9, suddenly, John S. Bussing, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Abraham Van Nest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, June 11, at 3½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 4 East 15th-st., near 5th-av., without further invitation.

Eldridge.—On Wednesday morning, June 8, Edmond M. Eldridge, son of Harmon Eldridge, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends, particularly those of the firm of Abbott & Rathbun, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 463 West 22d-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Hayes.—On Thursday, June 9, after a protracted illness, Elisabeth Hayes, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Sanderson, 17th-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

James.—On Thursday, June 9, Thomas Owen, youngest son of Thomas James, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 23 West 16th-st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

Littlefield.—On Thursday, June 9, after a short illness, Dr. John Littlefield, of the firm of Littlefield & Westervelt, chiropodists.

Funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock on Saturday, June 11, at the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. Draper, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

Lewis.—On Thursday, June 9, after a lingering illness, Miss Emma F. Lewis, daughter of the late Francis Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

Morris.—Col. Orlando H. Morris, Sixty-sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V. Vol., Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, on the battle-field, on Friday, June 3, aged 29 years.

Funeral ceremonies for relatives and friends will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church at Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M. The remains will subsequently be privately conveyed to the Cortlandt-st. Ferry, New-York, where, at 6 o'clock P. M., it will be received by a Guard of Honor of United States troops, detailed by order of Maj.-Gen. Dix, and taken to the Governor's Room, City Hall, where friends will have an opportunity to view the remains until Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., when the Twelfth N. Y. N. Guard, under command of Col. Ward, will escort the remains to Greenwood Cemetery. Boats to convey relatives and friends to Bergen Point will leave Pier No. 2 North River at 12¾ P. M. on the 11th inst., and arrangements have been made for their return. Friends and relatives of deceased, and of his father, Gen. Wm. L. Morris, and brothers of the deceased, are invited to attend, without further notice.

Mason.—Near Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, June 4, Julia Frances, infant daughter of F. A. and Julia A. Mason, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of Mr. B. R. Curtis, No. 79 Portland-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) June 10, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Onderdonk.—On Sunday, June 5, of pneumonia, Hobart Onderdonk, aged 20 years.

The friends and relatives of his family, and of his mother-in-law, Mrs. A. B. Neilson, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, June 10, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

Shannon.—On Wednesday, June 8, Susanna Shannon, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry P. Hall, No. 134 East 28th-st., on Friday next, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

Southard.—On Friday, June 3, from wounds received at Bermuda Hundreds, Capt. Henry L. Southard, Co. K, First New-York Volunteer Engineers, and son of the late Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of New-Jersey.

Funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sister, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

Sprague.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, William Henry Sprague, aged 43 years.

The friends and relatives of his family, and those of his brother-in-law, L. Seymour Ashley, are invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Van Dyke.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 9, of inflammation of the brain, Harry, son of M. M. and R. A. Van Dyke, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 108 Sands-st. The remains will be taken to Long Branch for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
Kentucky, Extra Class 277.—June 9, 1864.
76, 11, 56, 66, 46, 39, 50, 24, 31, 21, 25, 20.
Kentucky, Class 278.—June 9, 1864.
54, 35, 24, 4, 31, 60, 26, 23, 22, 55, 29, 33, 49.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 275.—June 9, 1864.
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Class 276.—June 9, 1864.
24, 48, 1, 12, 65, 2, 70, 53, 15, 74, 26, 34, 9.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
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THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of
PHTHISIS, CROUP,
and all other affections of the
CHEST AND THROAT.
Affections resulting from
FALLS, BLOWS OR BRUISES,
HEMORRHAGES,
WOUNDS,
CONTUSIONS,
ULCERS,
PILES,
FELONS,
BURNS,
CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c.,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
AND ALL OTHER
NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and
SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the Tribune, the Independent, and the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of Wounds, Hemorrhages, Burns, Bruises, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings, and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured in any way.

Price of bottles, 50 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. BIBELL'S, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed in the drug-stores in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

CLOTHING.
SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
have a moderate Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING, manufactured previously to the last season, which will be sold at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
at prices based upon GOLD at PAR, a fine opportunity for Country Dealers.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

NINTH WARD LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB—organized Feb. 19, 1864.—A regular meeting of this club will be held at headquarters, Bleecker Building, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All citizens of the ward in favor of sustaining the candidates of the Baltimore Convention are invited to attend. By order, A. H. KEECH, President.
FRANK D. KANE, Recording Secretary.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 815
BROADWAY.

No. 815
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 815 BROADWAY.

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SEVEN STORIES,
WITH BASEMENT AND ATTIC.
BY IK MARVEL.
Uniform with "My Farm." 1 vol. 12mo. $1 75.

The Publisher's Circular for June says:

"If the mantle of Washington Irving has fallen on any living, it is upon Mitchell. The polish, shrewdness, humor, tenderness and lovableness, are the same in both."

The present work will please everybody. Indeed, as we mount from the Basement, through story after story—they are mystically seven—until we find ourselves in the quiet lodgings under the roof in the Town of Torquay, we regret our House is not as high as the Tower of Babel was intended to be, and that our upward ascent and the companionship of our guide terminate so soon."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD:
A COUNTRY BOOK. 1 vol. 12mo, on fine tinted paper. Price $1 75.
ALSO, in neat cabinet editions, bound in dark green vellum, with rich gilt label, (new style,) these favorite books,
"REVERIES OF A BACHELOR," AND "DREAM LIFE."
Each $1 25.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
Just published by
SCRIBNER, No. 124 GRAND-ST., N. Y.
AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

TO BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW,
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.
THE BRIDAL EVE.
THE BRIDAL EVE.
BY MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
THE BRIDAL EVE will be published and for sale to-morrow, by all booksellers, complete in one volume, cloth, for $1 50. We also publish a "Railway Edition" of it, complete in one volume, paper cover. Price $1 25.
Published and for sale at the cheapest store in the world to buy or send for a stock of books, which is at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
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Copies sent everywhere, free of postage, on receipt of price.
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THREE NEW BOOKS
READY THIS WEEK.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish this Day:
I.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF HERBERT SPENCER.
FIRST PRINCIPLES.
Large 12mo. 507 pages. Price $2.
The present volume is the first of a series designed to unfold the principles of a new philosophy. It is divided into two parts, the aim of the first being to determine the true sphere of all rational investigation; and of the second, to elucidate those fundamental and universal principles which science has established within that sphere, and which are to constitute the basis of the system. The scheme of truth developed in these First Principles is complete in itself, and has its independent value; but is designed by the author to serve for guidance and verification in the construction of the succeeding and larger portions of his philosophic plan.
II.
FREEDOM OF MIND IN WILLING;
Or,
EVERY BEING THAT WILLS A CREATIVE FIRST CAUSE.
By
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THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

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First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
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Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
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Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

A PROCLAMATION.

And it came to pass in the reign of Abraham, whose surname was Lincoln, in the eighty and sixth year of the Independence of the States of America, that a mighty rebellion arose in that land.

And Abraham said unto Simon from the Keystone State, "Be thou my armor-bearer."

And Simon did as he was commanded, and marshaled immense hosts of young and valiant warriors from the East, even from the Kennebec; from across the great River Mississippi, and from beyond the Rocky Mountains—from every State called he some. And being of the kind whose hair curled not a little, they said:

"Those who have risen against us are cowards, and when they behold our banners they will surely run"—but they didn't.

And it came to pass these two mighty armies went forth to fight on the plains of Manassas.

And Simon's men, though valiant and brave, were smote hip and thigh, even so much that they hurried brilliantly back to lean on Abraham's bosom.

And many were slain, but more were wounded.

Then there was great commotion throughout the land. And Abraham called aloud upon the wise men and men of skill to save the sick and give new strength unto the wounded.

And, lo! there arose in the North one Drake, cunning in medicine, but of exceeding modesty.

And when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful cures which were wrought by Drake, Abraham said: "My children must not suffer; give me thy drink to drink, and I will give it a name."

And as Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like it, not even in Sangamon County; that it was bitter to the lips yet good for the stomach; and because there were bitter times in fighting the masters of the plantations, it shall for evermore be called Plantation Bitters, and so it has been.

And the wonderful work which it has performed is witnessed at this day in every town, parish, village and hamlet, where the habits of civilization produce dyspepsia, where war creates accidents, and where climate or exposure destroys strength and appetite.

And he said: "Let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the valleys and mountain-tops, that all who suffer from fevers, dyspepsia, weakness, loss of appetite, nervous headache and mental despondency will find relief through the Plantation Bitters. They add tone to the stomach and brilliancy to the mind, of which I, O people, am a living example."

And Drake did as he was commanded, and got him a place in the great City of New-York. And as many as came in unto him were healed and went on their way rejoicing.

HUGE SALE OF GENTS' LINEN COLLARS
AT RETAIL.
P. F. SMITH & BLAKE, NO. 390 BROADWAY, are now receiving from the celebrated TROY COLLAR WORKS, OVER SEVEN THOUSAND DOZEN Gent's 3 and 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, of superior quality and finish, to be closed out at the extraordinary low price of
TWO DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
Six collars for one dollar; three collars for 50 cents.
A SINGLE COLLAR TO TRY, 20 CENTS.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 9½ A. M.; Stations C and D, 9 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8¾ A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. Late cases for sale at $[illegible] per case, at [illegible] WM. HENRY WARD,
No. 5 Exchange-place, near Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NO. 9.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, the 11th of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 9," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed May 26, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 9," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 26, 1864.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.
E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 37 William-st.

New-York, May 21, 1864.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS

bought and sold by W. C. RUGGLES, 13 Wall-st., N. Y.

"Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock, Independent Telegraph Stock, United States Telegraph Stock, } for sale.
"American Express" wanted.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned, commissioners, authorized to sell thirty-five thousand new shares of the capital stock of said company, by joint vote of the shareholders and bondholders, for the purpose of constructing a double track, procuring additional equipment, &c., now propose to sell thirteen thousand shares of the same as follows:

They propose to issue to the shareholders, who stand registered as such on the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th of this month, one share for each five shares then standing in their name at the par value of $100 for each share.

Books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., on the 11th June, and kept open until the 20th June, at 3 P. M., where each shareholder can call and subscribe, or signify his wishes by letter, addressed to J. F. D. Lanier, Chairman. The new shares thus subscribed for will bear dividend from the 1st July proximo.

Payments will be required as follows: One-fourth on the 21st June, on notification of acceptance; one-fourth on the 15th July; one-fourth on the 15th August, and one-fourth on the 15th September.

Transferable stock scrip will be issued, redeemable in full-share certificates on final payment of the installments.

Non-compliance with any of the conditions of this subscription subjects to forfeiture any payments made thereon.

This stock is mainly to pay for iron rails, rolling-stock, &c., already advantageously purchased. The high price of labor, and the great difficulty of procuring the same, and the enhanced rates for all materials, in the opinion of the chief engineer and the chief executive officers of the company, render it altogether improbable that any further amount of the stock will be offered during the present year.

If a further amount can be economically expended in increasing the capacities of the line this year, the company will probably have other means to meet the same.

The commissioners reserve the right to extend the time of subscribing to non-resident shareholders who may desire to avail themselves of the benefits of this notice, on such terms and conditions as the commissioners may impose.

The commissioners, also, reserve the right to dispose of at their discretion, for the benefit of the company, any of the shares not taken by shareholders under this notice.

J. F. D. LANIER,
S. J. TILDEN,
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
SPRINGER HARBAUGH,
L. H. MEYER.
New-York, June 1, 1864. Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgagees to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York, on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.

Dated Malone, New-York, April 28, 1864.

W. A. WHEELER, WM. C. BROWN, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, June 3, 1864.

HOLDERS OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that, by the terms of consolidation of that company with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, their stock is to be exchanged for stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, as follows: One share of the Chicago and Northwestern preferred stock and one share of the Chicago and Northwestern common, with three dollars in cash, for each share of the Galena and Chicago Union.

Exchange may be made, and the money received at once, at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. H. H. BOODY, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars, of The Union Trust Company of New-York, will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, inst., at the Shoe and Leather Bank, in the City of New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue open for that and the following day only. Ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing. Dated June 2, 1864.

GEORGE W. CUYLER, R. BIGGS, A. V. STOUT, FRANCIS SKIDDY, PETER CAGGER, } Committee.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 85, 89, 98, 99, 129, 204, 216, 234, 429, 480, 494, 564, 637, 712, 816, 961, 1,068, 1,107, 1,238, 1,267, 1,364, 1,490, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

New-York, June 6, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 3, 1864.

THE UNION BANK OF MEDINA, (MEDINA, Orleans County,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of F. P. James & Co., of New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company and Inspectors for the election next ensuing will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on the 14th day of June next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue open one hour. WM. R. WARREN, Secretary.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD BONDS.—The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, payable July 1, 1864, with their coupons, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Bondholders can be paid there at once, by discounting interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the unexpired time. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. CHICAGO, June 1, 1864.

BROADWAY BANK, June 1, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Wanted the preferred scrip of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Company, for which a liberal price will be paid by HENRY C. TANNER, No. 52 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

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U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

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DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Public notice is hereby given that Bonds, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, will be issued in pursuance of the second section of an act, approved March 24, 1863, entitled "Supplement to an act entitled an Act authorizing a loan for the purposes of war, to repel invasion and suppress insurrection, and appropriating the same and providing for the payment thereof," approved May 10, 1861.

These Bonds will be issued of the denomination of $1,000, $500 and $100, with coupons attached, or registered bonds of the denomination of $1,000, to suit bidders. The Bonds will be redeemable as follows, viz.:

$100,000 on the 1st January, A. D., 1887.
$100,000 on the 1st January, A. D., 1888.
$100,000 on the 1st January, A. D., 1889.
$100,000 on the 1st January, A. D., 1890.

Bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are exempt by law from taxation.

Proposals in writing for the whole or any part of these Bonds will be received by the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Trenton, State of New-Jersey, at any time before 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, A. D., 1864, on which day and hour the Governor and Treasurer will be in attendance at the State House to open and decide bids. The bonds will bear date July 1, 1864. The right to reject bids is reserved.

R. M. SMITH, Treasurer.

Dated May 5, A. D., 1864.

ROBINSON & OGDEN, (Late with Fisk & Hatch,) COMMISSION BROKERS, No. 4 Broad-street, Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, L. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:
NEW-YORK: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Bank of the Commonwealth.
BOSTON: Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank. Brewster, Sweet & Co., Bankers.
PHILADELPHIA: Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers. E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON: Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

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¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

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U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

Is now open for business at NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.

This bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY LOAN, principal and interest payable in GOLD.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Special attention given to the conversion of 7-30s into Government six per cent. bonds. Bills on all National Banks received on deposit at par, and uncurrent moneys at the usual rate of discount.

C. V. CULVER, President.
J. WYMAN JONES, Vice-President.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and U. S. LOAN AGENTS. NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also, BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.
By order of the Executive Committee. JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN. CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 24 Wall-st., SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS. TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway.

Has on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of these Bonds. One-eighth of one per cent allowed buyers.

This Bank receives all National Bank money on deposit, and checks on City banks in payment for Government Bonds. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Subscriptions received by SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, and Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

10-40 LOAN.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK having been designated a Government depository, will now receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, offering the best terms and facilities.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, June 8, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the People's Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 233 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH CLEAR CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.
President, Hon. JOHN A. DIX.
Treasurer, JOSEPH FRANCIS, ESQ.
Counsel, CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.
Secretary. CHARLES H. SWORDS, Esq.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working 2,262½ feet on the "Ground Hog," Gregory No. 2, Simmons, Concord, and other celebrated developed gold-bearing lodes in the best mining district of Colorado. Also the Henderson Mill, with twelve (12) stamps, now running and in excellent order.

The Company has the refusal of this property, and will purchase the same for $300,000 in cash, and 27,500 shares of stock at par.

The Capital Stock of the Company will be $1,000,000.

Whole number of Shares, 100,000. Par, $10.

Fifty thousand shares of the stock will be sold at par only. A large portion of this has been taken by private subscription. Books will be opened on Wednesday, June 8, at No. 69 Beaver-st., where the remainder of the 50,000 shares can be subscribed for by applying to the Treasurer of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It is needless to speak of the immense advantages of having a mill and machinery on the spot already working.

With the facilities the Company already has, immediate returns may be looked for. Twelve (12) men can mine fifteen (15) tons of ore per day, and six hundred and ninety (690) men can be worked to advantage, or thirty (30) men to each hundred feet.

It is proposed to push the work with the utmost energy and the Directors have every confidence that their efforts will produce satisfactory and immediate results. Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY. TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 36, 62, 180, 244, 258, 299, 334, 444, 549, 697, 711, 754, 838, 886, 961, 1,027, 1,065, 1,096, 1,411, 1,511, 1,694, 1,873, 2,047, 2,088, 2,057, 2,165, 2,256, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,529, 2,626, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 18, 1864.

LOAN OF $3,000,000—DUE 15TH JUNE, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company is now prepared to redeem the bonds of the above issue, on their presentation at THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, at par and accrued interest.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

Persons owning University Bonds of the State of Minnesota will please call upon the subscriber, who is prepared to pay cash for same. R. B. GRAVES,
June 9, 1864. No. 193 Chambers-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 14, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THREE YEARS' SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES FALLING DUE AFTER AUG. 19, AND OCT. 1, 1864.—The three years' seven-thirty notes issued under the act of July 17, 1861, are exchangeable at any time before or at maturity, for six per cent. bonds of the act of July 17, and Aug. 5, 1861, when presented in sums not less than five hundred dollars.

The three years' notes were issued bearing date Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1861, and become due after Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1864.

Holders of the notes, of either date, are hereby notified that they may be presented *for immediate exchange* for six per cent. bonds, with full coupons, drawing interest from July 1, 1864, *up to which date interest will be paid, without delay, on the three years' notes at the rate of seven 30-100 per centum per annum.*

The interest found to be due on the three years' notes up to July 1, 1864, will be transmitted by the United States Treasurer's draft, payable in coin.

The six per cent. bonds which are exchanged for the principal of the three years' notes will be issued drawing interest from July 1, 1864, the date up to which the three years' notes are settled, and will be transmitted as fast as they can conveniently be prepared.

Parties wishing to exchange the three years' notes in the above manner, must send them to this Department, in sums of five hundred dollars or its multiple, indorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," which indorsement must be signed by the party on whose account they are to be exchanged.

They must be accompanied by a letter stating the numbers, denominations and dates of the notes, and the kind (registered or coupon) and denominations of the six per cent. bonds wanted in exchange.

The six per cent. coupon bonds are of the denominations of five hundred and one thousand dollars; and the registered bonds are of the denominations of five hundred, one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand dollars.

When registered bonds are ordered, parties must state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore or New-Orleans.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY—Office, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York.—CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS. 100,000 shares—$10 par value.

TRUSTEES.

Jennison Eager	No. 33 Broad-st.
A. S. Jewell	No. 27 Water-st.
E. J. Howland	No. 30 Wall-st.
Edward Flash	No. 52 Broad-st.
Joseph T. White	No. 22 John-st.
Wm. G. Fulton	No. 59 Warren-st.
R. D. Fletcher	Titusville, Pa.
President	JENNISON EAGER.
Treasurer	FRANCIS HOWLAND.
Secretary	CHARLES R. GRIFFIN.
Counselors	COWLES & WATSON.

New-York, June 8, 1864.

The Trustees of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. (1¼) on the capital stock (par value $10 per share) from the net earnings of the company for the month of May, payable at the office of the company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th instant.
CHARLES R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election for Directors of this company, held on Monday, 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER, P. L. FOULKE,
RUSSELL STEBBINS, G. C. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH, JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHEELWRIGHT, JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON, CHAS. H. CLAYTON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, F. A. THOMPSON,
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, LIVINGS'N SATTERLEE,
NEHEMIAH McKNIGHT, JOHN J. M. McLAREN,
T. C. CHARDAVOYNE, NEILSON BUNYON,
JOHN H. TALMAN, EDWARD OOTHOUT,
ROBERT H. BERDELL.

New-York, June 6, 1864. S. C. BEACH, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, June 7, 1864.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT the banking rooms on Monday, the 6th inst., the following-named persons were elected Directors of this bank for the term of four years ending on the first Monday in June, 1868:

JAMES MEINELL,
RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS,
H. WINTHROP GRAY.

And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election,

RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, April 28, 1864.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ISSUE, FOR MESSRS. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., TRAVELING CREDITS available in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, the CONTINENT and the EAST.

BILLS ON LONDON at three days' sight, sixty days' sight, or seventy-five days' date, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, June 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price. WM. H. MARSTON & CO., Bankers, No. 37 Wall-st.

STOLEN.—MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. STATE Bonds: No. 1,886, $1,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph issue Coupons, due July 1, 1864. No. 3,381, $1,000, North Missouri Railroad issue Six Coupons, due July 1, 1864. P. D. HALL, No. 16 West 29th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail, also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. Co., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1864, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next.

Also, a semi-annual cash dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., (free of government tax,) payable to the stockholders on demand.

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST, in cash, was also ordered to be paid on the outstanding certificates of profits for the years 1861, '62 and '63, on presentation of certificates, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1864.

The trustees of the Briggs Gold Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. of the net earnings of the company for the month of May, payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, June 15, 1864, to shareholders of record, at close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.

May 25, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 156 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

OPEN DAILY.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Until the alterations in the Banking Room are completed, the Bank will occupy the basement of the above premises.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,175,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Utica and Waterville Railroad Company at their office in Utica, until June 20, at 3 P. M., for constructing about eighteen miles of road; the plans and specifications will be ready for examination June 10. Contractors are invited to examine the ground and propose for the work; the Company reserve the privilege to reject any proposal they deem not for the interest of the Company to accept.

JOHN BUTTERFIELD, President.
UTICA, May 30, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., New-York, June 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. Monday, the 13th inst., for furnishing this Department with the following articles, viz.:

20 Smith's Bellows, 28 to 40 inch.
170,000 Carriage Bolts, assorted, from 1¼x¼ inch to 8x½ inch.
10,000 Fire Bolts, assorted, from 1½x3-16 inch to 2½x¼ inch.
3,000 Horse Brushes, wood backs, first-rate article.
Corn Brooms.
Stable Brooms, rattan, hard wood back.
10 gross Blued Buckles, 1½ and 1¾ inch.
20 gross Roller Buckles, ¾ and ⅞ inch.
60 gross Wire Buckles, horse-shoe, assorted, ¾ to 1¾ inch.
1,500 Horse Collars, from 17 to 20 inches.
2,500 Mule Collars, from 15 to 17 inches.
5,000 yards Canvas Duck, 10 oz., 28½ and 30 inches wide. Nos. 10, 12 and 13.
50 boxes Window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 12x18.
4 gross pairs Brass Hinges, 1 to 3 inch, assorted.
3,000 pairs Strap Hinges, 7 to 12 inch, assorted.
1,000 pairs "T" Hinges, 6 to 10 inch assorted.
1,505 pounds Hog's Hair.
5,000 pounds Iron Nuts, from ¼ to ¾ in. hole, assorted.
1,000 pounds Copper Rivets and Burrs, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted, 1 pound papers.
McClellan Saddles.
Buckskins, oil tanned, for thongs.
30 gross Brass Screws, ¾ to 1 inch, assorted. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
3,700 gross Iron Screws, ¾ to 1½ inch, assorted. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
100 steel-bladed Grain Shovels.
10 tons Toe Calk, steel, ⅜x⅜, ⅜x⅝, assorted.
10 tons Tire Steel, 1x¾ and 1½x⅜.
2,500 papers Cut Tacks, 4 to 12 oz., assorted.
10,000 pounds Bolt Washers, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 5-16 inch, assorted.
3,000 pounds Manila Rope, ¾, 1¼, 3 inch, assorted.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind—all to be inspected before shipment. Goods to be packed and delivered free of expense to the Government.

Persons may offer for any article of the list, and will furnish samples, as far as practicable, of those they propose for. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

[No. 135.] ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, until MONDAY, June 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

ARMY BLANKETS, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the center,) to be 7 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each, of domestic manufacture.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, June 13th, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. FRIDAY, June 10, for supplying this Department with the following lumber, viz.:

30,000 feet three inch, best quality oak plank; lengths from 20 to 40 feet; various widths.
20,000 feet four inch, best quality oak plank; lengths from 20 to 40 feet; various widths.
40,000 feet two inch, best quality oak plank; lengths from 16 to 30 feet; various widths.
10,000 feet one-quarter inch tongued and grooved best spruce, 5, 6 and 7 inches wide.
10,000 feet one and a quarter inch tongued and grooved carpenter's clear white pine, 5, 6 and 7 inches wide.
1,000 running feet spruce spars, assorted, 4½ to 12 inches diameter, greater lengths predominating.

The above lumber will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and it is expected that the parties furnishing it will deliver it alongside vessel free of expense to the Government. The usual privilege is reserved of rejecting any offers not deemed advantageous. Proposals will be received for either item of the list, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to
Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, JUNE 2, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 10th inst., for supplying this Department with cedar or white pine, unpainted water-buckets; staves to be three-quarter inch in thickness, 11 inches in length; bottom to be flush, and of cedar or white pine; the chime to be large and well set; bails to be of heavy wrought iron; ears to be broad and of heavy hoop iron; hoops to be of good medium iron, three to a pail. A sample of the kind required may be seen at this office. Persons offering will please send a sample with their bid, stating how many they can deliver per week, and will be expected to deliver them, free of charge, at place of shipment in this City. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any offers not deemed advantageous.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-Buckets," and addressed to
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, M. D., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant ————

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

[No. 136.] ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with the following books:

Company Order Books—Army standard.
Company Clothing Books—Army standard.
Company Descriptive Books—Army standard.
Company Morning Report Books—Army standard.
Post Order Books—Army standard.
Post Letter Books—Army standard.
Post Guard Report Books—Army standard.
Regimental Order Books—Army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books—Army standard.
Regimental Index Books—Army standard.
Regimental Order Books—Army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, June 15, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, June 16, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

[No. 134.] ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., May 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until FRIDAY, June 10, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

50,000 SHELTER TENTS, more or less, to be delivered within (60) sixty days from date, like sample made at U. S. Tent Manufactory in this city.
KNAPSACKS—Army Standard.
CANTEENS—Army Standard.
AX HELVES—Like U. S. samples Nos. 1 and 2, (the former preferred.)

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, June 10, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, June 11, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds, may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 51 Walker-st., until the 14th inst., at 12 M., for the manufacture and delivery of the following articles of uniform clothing for the National Guard, State of New-York:

Five thousand dark blue jackets.
Five thousand light blue kersey trousers, pairs.
Five thousand fatigue caps, pompons, &c.

To be for infantry and artillery and of material and style of the patterns in this office, where the samples and specifications may be inspected.

The bids will state the price at which each article will be furnished.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.
S. V. TALCOTT, Quartermaster-General, S. N. Y.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY next, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, required in LARGE quantities, viz:

Felling Axes, army standard.
Felling Ax Handles, army standard.
Spades, army standard.
Shovels, army standard.
Pick-axes, army standard.
Pick-ax Handles, army standard.

Samples can be seen at this office. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in writing, as well as in figures, the quantity bid for, and *time of delivery*. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposal. Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received. Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and each bid must be indorsed with the name of the particular article or articles bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN, Asst. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1864.

To insure the greatest possible vigor in the operations of the armies now moving against the insurgents under brave and skillful Generals, upon a vast theater of operations, expenditures have been increased beyond receipts from revenue and ordinary subscriptions to the National Loan.

Sealed offers will therefore be received at this Department under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1864, for bonds of the United States to the amount of seventy-five millions of dollars, bearing an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of July and January each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposits will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of June 15. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Wednesday, the 15th of June, by the secretary or one of the assistant secretaries, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 20th; one-third on or before the 25th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 30th of June. Interest to the 1st of July on the several deposits will be paid in coin on the 30th of June, and interest on bonds will begin July 1, 1864.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the Government.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 14th of June next, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

FELLING AXES,

samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals, a sample of the article they propose to furnish. A proper guarantee must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Axes," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1864, for 8-inch Columbiad shot and 13-inch Mortar Shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz.:

8-INCH COLUMBIAD SHOT.

At the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 4,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 4,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 6,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 4,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, 2,000.

13-INCH MORTAR SHELL.

At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron for columbiad shot to be not less than 25,000 lbs. per square inch, and for mortar shells not less than 14,000 lbs. per square inch. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry when cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than one-tenth (1-10th) of the whole amount contracted for per week; the first delivery to be made on the 28th day of June, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for shot and shell.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer shot or shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bonds.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for 8 inch columbiad shot," and "Proposals for 13-inch mortar shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR ANCHORS AND KEDGES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1864.

The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, will until the 14th June, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., receive propositions for the manufacture and delivery at such Navy-yards as may be designated, the following iron-stocked anchors and kedges:

25 of	2,000 pounds
40 of	1,800 pounds
60 of	1,600 pounds
80 of	1,500 pounds
70 of	1,300 pounds
50 of	1,200 pounds
60 of	1,000 pounds
70 of	800 pounds
60 of	600 pounds
90 of	500 pounds
60 of	400 pounds
60 of	300 pounds
60 of	200 pounds

The above weight is exclusive of the stock, which will be in the usual proportion, and they are to be made of the best scrap iron, of the form, dimensions and finish of those made for the naval service, and be subject to such inspection as the Bureau may direct.

One-half of these anchors, of each of the sizes from 1,800 to 200 pounds inclusive, must be delivered in one hundred days from the date of the notification of the contract, and the remainder in one hundred and sixty days from the same date.

The conditions of the contract will be similar to those usual in the navy.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that, if awarded, the contract will be executed.

The proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anchors," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Washington, D. C.

[No. 137.] ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNdersigned until FRIDAY, June 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with:

Uniform Coats—Infantry;
Uniform Coats—Artillery;
Forage Caps.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, June 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, June 18.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—THE SARATOGA AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY will receive proposals until June 25, 1864, for the grading and masonry of about thirteen miles of their road, extending from Athens, in Greene County, to the south line of Albany County.

The line will be ready for examination after June 10. Full information will be given at the Engineer's office in the village of Athens. THOS. HASSARD, Engineer.

DENTISTRY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth extracted during a quiet sleep, positively without pain or injurious results. To accommodate the large number of persons requiring his professional services, Dr. HOYT has removed to the four-story building No. 273 Broadway, near Chambers-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE extracted teeth daily for one year by the Nitrous Oxide Gas, without a single instance of failure or unpleasant effects. Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 William-street,
NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital.........$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus.........2,062,283
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864.........3,002,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date.........2,378,000

A GENERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDENDS allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk.

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to [illegible].

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
M. Chandler, of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York.
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co., N. Y.
E. H. Brigham.
John A. Beebe, New-York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Spedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick G. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
William G. Hunt.
John J. Crane, of Buckley & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of E. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heinemann & Paysen, New-York.
Edward Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N. Y.
L. A. Borchan, of Borchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Van Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David F. Sellas, of Dennistoun & Co., New-York.
Charles C. London, of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougemont De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. Jean Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Eeghen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Leonard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Pain and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will; and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times, Jan. 13, 1864.* The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 10 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 137½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. CORBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Corbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT—is the best remedy known for piles. Students and others of sedentary habits, so often afflicted with this troublesome disease, should at once send for a box. It needs only to be tested to be universally adopted. This ointment also cures burns, scalds, eruptions or skin diseases, inflammatory rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. Put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes. Depot No. 476 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by all druggists and J. SWORDS, No. 23 Dey-st. Depot No. 476 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink. Flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District, New-York—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. In pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the act of July, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," notice is hereby given that the lists containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations made and taken within the above-named district (of incomes and articles in Schedule A for 1863, and of Licenses for 1864-5,) will be, and remain open for examination during the space of fifteen days from the date hereof, at the office of the Assessor, No. 563 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and that the Assessor will attend at his office from and after the expiration of said fifteen days, during the space of fifteen days, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the Assistant Assessors. And that the proceedings of the Assistant Assessors, and the lists aforesaid will, during the time for hearing appeals, be submitted to the inspection of any person or persons who may apply for that purpose, and that the Assessor will hear and determine in a summary way, according to law and right, any and all appeals which may be submitted against the proceedings of said Assistant Assessors. Provided that the question to be determined by the Assessor on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property or objects liable to taxation shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not correct, and all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing complained of.
Dated at No. 563 Broadway, New-York, June 9, 1864.
GEORGE F. BELLOWS, Assessor.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, and of the amendments thereof, notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the lists, valuations and enumerations of the Assistant Assessors for the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, including Income Tax for 1863, will be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, and that for five days thereafter appeals will be received and determined by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., New-York City, this 9th day of June, 1864.
A. J. BLEECKER,
United States Assessor, Eighth District, New-York.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE—ANNUAL LIST.—Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the Fourth Assessment District, composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, of the City of New-York, that the Assessment Rolls will, in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the act to provide Internal Revenue, &c., be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, Sundays excepted, and that for the five days next ensuing appeals will be received and determined by me, at this office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive taxation. All appeals must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at No. 63 Franklin-st., this 8th day of June, 1864.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor 4th Assessment District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before the committee are invited to attend.
VALENTINE COOK,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
GEORGE McGRATH,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 8 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, Committee on Roads.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Waldo, Barry & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
New-York, June 1, 1864.
SAMUEL F. BARRY,
HORACE WALDO, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a dry goods commission business, under the firm of BARRYS & WALDO, at No. 46 Murray-st.
SAMUEL F. BARRY,
HORACE WALDO, Jr.
W. FREDERICK BARRY.
New-York, June 1, 1864.

NOTICE.
The firm of A. E. TWEEDY & CO. is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. A. E. Tweedy.
The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of T. E. & E. TWEEDY, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing fur hats, heretofore conducted by A. E. Tweedy & Co.
THOMAS E. TWEEDY,
EDMUND TWEEDY.
New-York, June 1, 1864. No. 41 Broadway.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. CHARLES FARRAR having retired from the business. Mr. L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to settle and close all matters pertaining thereto.
LUTHER S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES FARRAR.
New-York, June 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership, under the name of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO. and will continue the business of the old firm of that name at the same place.
LUTHER S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES FRAZIER.
New-York, June 1, 1864.

New-York, May 30, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between E. A. NEWELL and GEO. H. MORRISON, under the firm name of E. A. NEWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. A. NEWELL will settle all accounts of the above firm, and continue the Gents' Furnishing Goods business at No. 635 Broadway.
E. A. NEWELL,
GEORGE H. MORRISON.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—WALTER J. BURKE against MICHAEL BURKE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Revenue stamp, Fifty cents, canceled.—To be tried in the City of New-York.—To MICHAEL BURKE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in No. 139 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action. Dated 23d April, 1864.
CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 3d day of May, 1864.
CHAS. B. HART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.........3,204 tons.........900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE.........3,204 tons.........900 H. P.
EUGENIE.........(Afloat).........900 H. P.
FRANCE.........(Building).........900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III.........(Building).........1,100 H. P.
Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the
WASHINGTON,
Capt. A. DUCHESNE.
From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.
Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:
From Havre to New-York:
First Cabin.........700 F.
Second Cabin.........400 F.
From New-York to Havre:
First Cabin.........$135
Second Cabin.........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,215	....
HELVETIA—building	3,500	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 46, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA, GRACE.........Saturday, June 18.
PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING.........Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROUSE.........Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $80 in gold; Steerage, $35, currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP LONDON, for London, will be on board steaming, at Pier No. 44, East River, at 12 o'clock, noon, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) June 11. Letters will be received at the office of the subscriber until 11 noon.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA.........Saturday.........June 11
EDINBURGH.........Saturday.........June 18
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Saturday.........June 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.........$80 | Steerage.........$30
First Cabin to London.........85 | Steerage to London.........34
First Cabin to Paris.........95 | Steerage to Paris.........40
First Cabin to Hamburg.........90 | Steerage to Hamburg.........37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 21st of May.
SATURDAY, 18th of June.
Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The United States Mail Steamship
ELECTRIC SPARK,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, June 25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The steamship
ILLINOIS OR GOLDEN RULE,
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, first-class, $60. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of goods per steamship BELLONA, which vessel sailed from London, March 25, for New-York, (via Havre,) and was towed back to London in distress, are hereby notified that her cargo has been transhipped per steamer ATALANTA, just arrived at this port.
Consignees are requested (in order to avoid expense of discharging under general order) to call at the office of the undersigned immediately, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. JOHN F. TALLMAN, will leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. The ARMENIA will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked to points West and North.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHampton, Brattleboro and the White Mountains. The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York, from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford, at 4 P. M., daily, arriving in time for early trains for Springfield and the North. Cabin fare to Hartford, $1 75; deck, $1 25. The cheapest and pleasantest route.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The new steamboat THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING during the season, at 7½ o'clock, landing at 30th-st., New-York, Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Peek's Dock, Haverstraw, Cozzen's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, and Milton. Returning, will leave Poughkeepsie at 12½ o'clock and Newburgh at 1 o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAMMAN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

MRS. CROSSETT'S FAMILY EXCURSIONS—For the health and pleasure of the household. The first to Pleasant Valley Grove, NEXT SATURDAY, June 11. The HARVEST HOME, a very pretty barge, will leave Christopher-st. at 12:30, 29th-st. at 1, and 30th-st. at 1:30; returning about 8 o'clock. Tickets, for one person, or a child in carriage, 25 cents; for sale at drug stores No. 85 Greenwich-av., No. 282 8th-av., No. 350 7th-av., Nos. 251 and 287 8th-av., at the Excursion Office, No. 352 West-st., corner of Barrow, and at the barge.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES, a large side-wheel steamboat, with saloons.—The new and powerful steamer MARTHA WASHINGTON, and large and new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER; also, Newark Bay Grove; at Saltersville, the new and beautiful grove near Chelsea, Staten Island. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

A BEAUTIFUL BARGE FOR EXCURSIONS.—The HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, steamboats, with or without saloons; also, ST. RONAN'S WELL and PLEASANT VALLEY GROVE. Excursion office No. 352 West-st., corner of Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMboats, barges and groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st. (office removed from Vestry-st.)

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has sincere pleasure in setting aside the performance of this evening,
FRIDAY, JUNE 10,
for the
FIRST BENEFIT
this engagement of
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
In making this announcement the management desires to express the hope that the many friends and admirers of this exquisite artist will avail themselves of this opportunity of marking their recognition of the unfailing charm and unbroken fidelity of her performances this season, extending over, for a star attraction, the unprecedented period of seven months.
On this occasion
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear in Byron's great burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO,
which continues to be nightly received with
ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT.
Fra Diavolo, alias the Marquis di Centre Market.........Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Beppo.........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Supported by Messrs. Vining Bowers, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Eberle, Risly, Dennison, Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. Floyd.
MUSIC INCIDENTAL:
Opening Chorus, "Faust"—Lorenzo, Matteo and Carbineers.
Descriptive Song and Chorus, "There's a monster who lives".........Lorenzo and Chorus
Aria, "I'm in a dreadful state of mind".........Zerlina
Drinking Song, from Perikan's Daughter....Fra Diavolo
Duet, "On yonder rock reclining".........Fra Diavolo and Zerlina
Song, "Ah Key Lay".........Giacomo
Song, "Gentle Zerlina".........Zerlina
Concerted Piece, "Hoopen De dooden do".........Zerlina, Diavolo, Beppo
Grand Chorus, "La Kermesse," Faust
Song, "Dark girl dressed in blue".........Fra Diavolo
Song, "Let me kiss him, Yankee Doodle".........Lorenzo
Finale—U. S. G.........Everybody
The performances will commence with
THRICE MARRIED.
Mrs. FLORENCE as... Carlotta, a Bal Masque Costumer
With songs—"Captain with his Whiskers" and "Young Recruit."
Mr. FLORENCE.........as.........VIVIAN RIPPLE
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¾ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences precisely 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FOURTH WEEK,
and continued success of the celebrated lyric artiste
MLLE. VESTVALI AS ANGELO,
with the very popular songs, "You are the Star," (words by B. R. Fiske, Esq.,) and "The Brave Maroc."
IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA IN FIVE TABLEAUX, ENTITLED
BEL DEMONIO,
which for the last three weeks has crowded this cool and magnificent Theatre with enthusiastic audiences, whose lavish praises of the
EXCELLENT ACTING, BEAUTIFUL DANCING,
SUPERB SCENERY,
CHARMING MUSIC, PICTURESQUE COSTUMES,
RICH APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL MECHANISM, STARTLING EFFECTS,
GRAND TABLEAUX,
ALL PRODUCED AT A VAST OUTLAY,
records another of those
BRILLIANT TRIUMPHS
so often awarded to this acknowledged
TEMPLE OF DRAMATIC SKILL.
Musical Conductor.........Harvey B. Dodworth
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
LATE WALLACK'S,
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in his
TWO GREAT CHARACTERS
of
LORD DUNDREARY,
and
BROTHER SAM,
in Charles Gayler's Comedy, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
SCENES NIGHTLY ENCORED.
The Audience kept in a
STATE OF HILARITY
during the entire Evening.
It will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

HELLER'S. HELLER'S
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
ROBERT HELLER'S
EXTRAORDINARY ILLUSIONS.
PIANOFORTE SOLOS.
51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th
NIGHTS
of
THE FIRST PROGRAMME.
No change in the performance in consequence of
CONTINUOUS SUCCESS.
Miss Braddon wrote about "a well,"
Dickens wrote about a "Weller,"
Great Dante sung the song of hell:—
All New-York *sings* the praise of Heller!
Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinée on Saturday at quarter to 2 o'clock.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, June 14, at 7¾ o'clock.
BY THE
ASSOCIATED CHOIRS
OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES
OF THIS CITY.
Tickets 50 cents.

WHITE REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN.—A Strawberry Festival will be held by the ladies of New-York, in aid of the destitute refugees and freedmen, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, the 13th, 14th and 15th insts. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. Tickets at Messrs. Hall's and Waters' music-stores, and at the door. Donations of money sent to the Treasurer, No. 1 Mercer-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ATTRACTIONS NEVER EQUALED.
ATTRACTIONS NEVER EQUALED.
IMMENSE CROWDS! IMMENSE CROWDS!
DO HOMAGE
TO THE
TRUE-HEARTED AND BRAVE
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
THE FAMOUS
UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
the HEROIC AND BEAUTIFUL GIRL, of whose glorious courage, unflinching personal sacrifices, and wonderful exploits, the country has been ringing for a year past.
She was tried and
SENTENCED TO DEATH,
SENTENCED TO DEATH
by the Rebel Gen. BRAGG, as a Spy, and rescued by Gens. GORDON GRANGER, MITCHELL, and STANLEY, under command of Gen. ROSECRANS.
AVOID THE CROWDS,
AVOID THE CROWDS.
MORNING APPEARANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.
MORNING APPEARANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.
At which hour the LECTURE-ROOM will be opened WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, and
MISS MAJOR CUSHMAN
will appear upon the stage and give an account of her STARTLING ADVENTURES while in the
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
An intermission of a few minutes will be given, to allow Miss Major Cushman to make a change of costume, when she will reappear, and complete the account
IN MAJOR'S UNIFORM!
IN MAJOR'S UNIFORM!
MISS MAJOR CUSHMAN will also appear upon the stage each AFTERNOON and EVENING, between the plays, in her parlor costume and in MAJOR'S UNIFORM.
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
the beautiful and graceful danseuse, and
MLLE. LOUISE AND MISS WALBY,
will appear in
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCES.
TWO LAUGHABLE FARCES.
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE
AND
SECRETS OF STATE.
SECRETS OF STATE.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING 7¾ o'clock.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
To be seen at all hours the
COLOSSAL GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS,
THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations by PROF. LIVINGSTON.
A JAPANESE MASKIN-HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING-POND.
THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.
THIS, FRIDAY, EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Scenery in Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, England, Ireland, Rome.
Views of the City and Harbor of New-York.
Exquisite Statuary and Architecture.
Reproduced with astonishing Stereoscopic Effects.
Covering a surface of over 630 square feet.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.
Doors open at 7½. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.
Two plays (second time this season,) commencing with Mr. Hubert's favorite and highly attractive two-act comedy—admirable cast,
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
Mr. Morris.........Mr. Charles Fisher
Dr. Botherer.........Mr. Gilbert
Lamoureux.........Mr. Floyd
Col. du Sabre.........Mr. Norton
De Launay.........Mr. Norton
Baptiste.........Mr. Parkes
Joseph.........Mr. Williamson
Mrs. Botherer.........Mr. Quigley
Amelia (First time).........Miss Mary Gannon
Concluding with.........Miss Fanny Morant
RURAL FELICITY,
a very popular and amusing comedy, in two acts, by Buckstone, author of "Married Life," with a new and highly attractive distribution.
Dorothea Spike.........Mr. George Holland
Sinnie Unit.........Mr. Floyd
Mr. Layton.........Mr. Daly
Simon Sly.........Mr. Young
Twaddle.........Mr. Norton
Dr. Squills.........Mr. Pope
Tom.........Mr. Parkes
Mrs. Culpepper.........Mrs. Vernon
Cecilia.........Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Wiley.........Mrs. John Sefton
Jemima.........Miss Ione Burke
Miss Spike.........Miss Green
Miss Holeday.........Miss Carman
Mrs. Jenkings.........Mrs. Timoney
In the course of the piece Miss Henriques and Mrs. Jennings will sing the favorite duett, "Meet Me by Moonlight."
Saturday—(133d time,) ROSEDALE.
Monday—CAPTAIN BLAND.
Tuesday—(Last time this season,) LOVE AND MONEY.
Wednesday—A POPULAR PLAY.
Thursday—133d night of ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.........J. H. SELWYN
ABSOLUTE AND INDISPUTABLE SUCCESS of the grand romantic spectacular musical and pantomimical drama, entitled
ALADDIN,
or the
WONDERFUL LAMP,
which will be repeated
THIS EVENING,
and EVERY EVENING till further notice,
with all the
MAGNIFICENT EFFECTS,
MUSICAL, ARTISTICAL, AND SPECTACULAR,
that have nightly received
UNIVERSAL PRAISE,
and which have all combined to render the representation most
COMPLETE AND PERFECT.
THE
NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, by J. R. HAYES,
introducing
EFFECTS NEVER ATTEMPTED AT THIS THEATRE,
and for which the
STAGE OF THE OLYMPIC
has been at a
GREAT EXPENSE PECULIARLY ADAPTED,
has received the
HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS OF PRESS AND PUBLIC
ENTIRELY NEW MACHINERY, by Charles Long.
New and elaborate costumes, by Miss C. Flannery.
Properties and appointments, by William Henry.
THE MUSIC ENTIRELY NEW,
composed and arranged expressly for this piece,
by THOS. BAKER.
ALADDIN.........by.........Mrs. John Wood
Kazrac, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr.; Abanazar, Mr. Davidge; Grand Chan, Mr. T. Owens; Azack, Mr. Clarke; Oriock, Mr. Berry; Princess, Miss J. Waters; Zobeide, Mrs. Sedley Brown; Widow Jing Jolly Gong, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

MRS. HARRIETTE HOLMAN'S BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
No. 720 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 10.
An adaptation of Bellini's opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.
LA SONNAMBULA.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Amina.........Miss Sallie
To conclude with an original comic Operetta.
MRS. PARTINGTON.
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 2 o'clock.
Admission matinée, 25 cents.
Children, 15 cents.

THE GREAT ITALIAN SALAMANDER,
SIGNOR BUONO CORE,
Will repeat his thrilling feat of
MOVING, BREATHING AND STAYING
in the midst of
FIERCE, CONSUMING FLAMES.
Cited by the entire press as the greatest
MARVEL OF THE AGE.
At BROOKLYN, junction DeKalb and Fulton avs., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, JUNE 9 and 11, at 7 P. M.
At JONES' WOOD, New-York, FRIDAY, June 10, at 4 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.
Robertson's Brass Band is engaged for each occasion.

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NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
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T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

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Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.
JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

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The Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad is now open for through travel. Cars will run until further notice, at intervals of one hour. Special trains as required. The first train from Brooklyn depot, (on 36th-st., near 5th-av.,) leaves at 8 A. M., and the last, 8 P. M. The first train from Coney Island leaves at 7:10 A. M., and the last, 7:10 P. M. All cars to Greenwood connect with this route. Thirty-five minutes from Greenwood to Coney Island, including intermediate stoppages.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
6 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
[illegible]—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
9 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. REEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River, and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.
W. F. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:27 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:45 P. M. | 11:02 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 6:32 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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AT NOS. 170, 174 AND 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms with excellent board, from $6 to $10 per week. Families accordingly. Also, at Clifwood Hotel, fine groves, splendid sea-bathing, fishing, &c.

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COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON; mountain air, salt-water bathing, river view, beautiful drives, delicious fruits; no musquitoes; stabling and carriage room; at Nyack; accessible by steamboat and railway. Apply to Capt. BARNARD, Willow-place, South Nyack. Reference, F. J. Crowen, Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., and Nos. 56 and 57 Exchange-place.

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COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of gentleman, wife, three children and nurse, within an hour from the City by railroad or steamboat. Address, with full particulars as to terms, location, &c., Box No. 280 New-York Post-office.

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DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. L., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

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COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
The examination at the Military Academy commenced on the 1st of June, and is still in progress. The undersigned have three cottages to let, with board.
COZZENS BROTHERS.

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NOSTRAND HOUSE, SAND'S POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, will open on June 20. Is now ready for the reception of transient guests and those wishing to make arrangements for the Summer. Is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck Slip at 4 P. M., returning at 8 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

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WM. J. FISH.

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BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c., possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.
May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.
Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d.
No. 12 Soho-square, London.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. The ones assorted.

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CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

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A HANDSOME HORSE TO SUIT ANY boy or girl, always ready, runs free, will need no food, will go five or six miles an hour on any good road, requires only an easy exercising movement. The Patent Cantering Horses realize this description. They are to be ridden and for sale at No. 498 Broadway.
C. W. SMITH.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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Primo Tenore of the Italian Opera Company, New-York,
PROFESSOR OF SINGING.
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Warerooms No. 732 Broadway.
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MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $500 each.
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100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $800. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

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Musical instruments—every description. Price list sent on receipt of stamp.
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PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, MELODEONS, both new and second-hand. Agents for Hallett & Cumston's celebrated Boston pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Boston harmoniums, Taylor & Farley's boudoir organs. Pianos to rent. Payment received in installments if desired. H. M. BAILEY & CO., No. 603 Broadway.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, as good as new, made by the celebrated City makers Nunns & Clark, will be sold cheap at No. 183 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

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GRAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

A LINE ROUND THE WORLD

The United States, Russia and Great Britain Co-operating.

Senate Committee on Commerce and the Secretary of State.

THE MEMORIAL OF MR. COLLINS.

MR. CHANDLER TO MR. SEWARD.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1864.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a printed copy of the memorial of PERRY MCD. COLLINS, representing that he has obtained from the Government of Russia a grant of the privilege to construct a telegraph from the mouth of the Amoor River to the Russian possessions in America, and a similar grant from the British Government in British Columbia, and praying the cooperation of the Government of the United States to enable him to complete his enterprise.

The Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, to whom this memorial has been referred will be glad to receive from you such information upon the subject as may be in the possession of the Department, together with your views upon the expediency of granting the prayer of the memorialist.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Z. CHANDLER,

Chairman of Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate.

MEMORIAL OF MR. COLLINS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

The memorial of P. McD. COLLINS, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the State of California, most respectfully represent: That he has obtained from the Imperial Government of Russia, privilege to construct a line of telegraph from the mouth of the Amoor River, in Asiatic Russia, to the frontiers of the Russian Possessions in America, adjoining the possessions of Great Britain.

In connection with the grant from Russia, the Russian Government stipulate, upon certain conditions, to construct a continuous line of telegraph connecting the European system with the Pacific Ocean, about 8,500 miles east of London, and on the route of a line which may be projected to Pekin and the great commercial cities of China. Your memorialist also represents, that after having obtained the Russian grant, and upon the representation of the state of the case and the facts to the Government of Her Majesty, that he has been authorized by the British Government to construct a line of telegraph across the intervening territory of British Columbia. Thus the grants from Russia and England authorize the construction of a continuous line of telegraph, which is to connect Europe with the United States across the whole of Asia and the northwest coast of the Pacific.

The whole country, except a portion of the route in British Columbia, over which this proposed line will pass, is sparsely inhabited, and presents no local inducement for the construction of a telegraph.

The sole inducement to the construction of a telegraph over this great extent of country is the union of Asia and Europe with the American system of telegraph lines, and by as nearly as physically possible an overland route.

The great progress of telegraphs both in Asia and America, since the proposition was originally made to indulge a trial of this northern overland route, in order to unite Europe and America, has cleared away from the path of this enterprise many apparent difficulties suggested in the early stages of the undertaking.

Russia has extended her telegraph from St. Petersburgh to Irkoutsk, a distance of 4,000 miles to the east, and now a line is being constructed along the Amoor River, which is to connect with the line in course of construction from Irkoutsk to the east. Thus it will be seen that Russia is rapidly approaching with a continuous line the Pacific Ocean.

On our side of the world we have already reached the Pacific, and up toward the British Possessions, and as far as Portland, Oregon.

From our northern frontier, adjoining British Columbia, to the mouth of the Amoor River, in Asiatic Russia, the distance may be stated in round numbers at some 5,000 miles.

Previous to granting the right of way for the construction of a telegraph, the Russian Government authorized your petitioner to survey a route over all that portion of the Russian dominions east of the Amoor, on to British Columbia.

On two previous occasions your petitioner presented to Congress the facts of the case, and reports were made thereon, copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked A and B.

The reasons which then existed not only hold good now, but are greatly enhanced by the absolute grant of right of way then withheld.

There is much in the North Pacific valuable to us as a nation in a commercial point of view, aside from the special interest particularly involved.

Our Pacific whaling fleet resort in considerable force to the seas, bays and sounds, not only of the Pacific, but of the Arctic; in one year more than seventy American vessels have passed through Behring's Straits, and largely over one hundred have visited the waters adjacent, and the Okhotsk Sea.

The commerce of Japan and of the Amoor region, increasing from year to year, makes it requisite that we should have a more perfect knowledge of these interesting regions of the North Pacific.

* * * *

PERRY McD. COLLINS.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO HON. Z. CHANDLER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 14, 1864.

To the Honorable Zachary Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in the Senate of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 14th of April last, upon the subject of the memorial which has been submitted to Congress by Mr. PERRY McDONOUGH COLLINS.

Mr. COLLINS is an American citizen, residing in California. He has been, since 1856, commercial agent of this Government for the Amoor River. The public archives, as well as the records of Congress, furnish satisfactory evidence that the country could not have a more enlightened, assiduous and faithful representative.

The project which he submits for the consideration of Congress is the construction of a line of telegraph from some point on the Pacific Telegraph line, or the northern extension thereof, in one of the Northwestern States or Territories, across the border of the United States, and through British Columbia and Russian America to Cape Prince of Wales; thence by an inland route around the sea of Okhotsk to the mouth of the Amoor River.

The telegraph line thus proposed is intended, primarily, to connect at the last-named place with a line to be extended from thence to Irkoutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia.

At that important town a line of telegraph begins, which stretches through Tomsk and Omsk, in Western Siberia, Katherinburg on the Asiatic European frontier, Pirm, Kazan, Nijni-Novogorod and Moscow to St. Petersburgh, the capital of the Russian Empire.

The line projected by Mr. COLLINS, from the Pacific Telegraph to Amoor river, with its anticipated extension by the Russian Government to Irkoutsk, would be the one link now wanted to supply direct and unbroken telegraph communication from Cape Race in Newfoundland on the Eastern coast of America, across the Eastern and Western continents and the Pacific Ocean to Cape Clear, in Ireland, the westernmost projection of Europe.

When a submarine telegraph shall be successfully laid between Cape Clear and Cape Race, it will, together with the link I have last before described, complete a telegraphic circuit around the earth between the parallels of forty-two degrees and sixty-five degrees of north latitude.

These questions arise from Mr. COLLINS' memorial, namely:

First—Is the enterprise feasible?

Secondly—Would it be useful?

Thirdly—Has it a just claim on the Government for the patronage which he solicits?

I shall examine these points in their order:

First—The feasibility of the enterprise. The difficulties to be surmounted may be classified—physical, political, social and financial.

The most prominent physical difficulty is the extent of territory to be traversed. The starting-point must be chosen in either Nebraska, Dakota, [illegible], Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon or [illegible]. Thence the distance to be traversed through British America to the line of Russian America, about 600 miles; the distance through Russian America to Cape Prince of Wales, about 1,300 miles; the length of a submarine cable across Behring's Straits would be 40 miles, and the distance from East Cape, by an inland passage around the Sea of Okhotsk, and through the settlements of Okhotsk, Ayan and Shanter's Bay, which are well known stations of the whale fishery, to the mouth of the Amoor River, would be about 3,000 miles. The entire length of the line would be about 5,040 miles. Operative telegraph-wires have already been stretched on this continent of the aggregate length of [illegible] miles, and similar wires have been stretched on the Eastern Continent of the aggregate length of [illegible] miles. Operative submarine telegraph-wires have been laid of the lengths, respectively, of [illegible] miles and 500 miles, from Dover to Heligoland, and from Malta to Tripoli.

Thus it will be seen that the mere extent of the route to be traversed in the present case does not constitute an insurmountable, nor even a serious difficulty.

The physical obstacle which next presents itself is the surface formation of the regions to be traversed. That portion of the route which lies within our own territory is chiefly mountainous, and the projected telegraph line must at least come along declivities of the mountains, even if it should not be found necessary, in one case, to surmount them. British Columbia presents a similar topography. But there the mountains are divided into three ranges, whose courses are from north to south, while intervening valleys invite the introduction of telegraphs and roads. The Pacific coast of Russian America is chiefly level. The portion of Siberia which lies between East Cape and the head of the Sea of Okhotsk is, for a large extent, a steppe, or plain, with gentle elevations, occasionally rising into mountainous ridges.

At the head of the Sea of Okhotsk a range of mountains must be crossed, and the region lying between that range and the mouth of the Amoor River is of the same character as that before mentioned, which extends from the same range northward to East Cape. The highest elevation to be overcome on the whole line would be found in the Rocky Mountains, within the United States, and this elevation may be estimated at eight thousand to ten thousand feet.

Operative telegraph lines have already been stretched over steppes, in both continents, similar to those thus described. The Pacific Telegraph Line, in crossing the Sierra Nevada, rises to an elevation greater than that which is to be surmounted on the line now under examination.

With the exception of timber, all the materials of a telegraph line are light and portable. Metallic wire sufficient for a mile of telegraph, together with the materials for insulation, weighs not more than four hundred pounds. Sufficient timber awaits the builder along the route through the United States and British Columbia. Timber is also found on those portions of the projected line which lie within the Russian domains on each continent, with the exception of a timberless steppe five hundred miles wide, on each side of Behring's Strait. There the needful timber can be brought near to the line, either by sea or from the forest-covered shores of navigable rivers.

The temperature of the region through which the northern part of the line would pass, is very low. Nevertheless, Winter is less severe than it is between the same parallels of latitude on the Atlantic coast. The telegraphic line which connects St. Petersburgh with Archangel on the White Sea, and also the telegraphic line which passes around the Gulf of Bothnia and connects St. Petersburgh with Tornea, are maintained in operation, without difficulty, although they cross as high parallels of latitude as those which lie in the way of Mr. COLLINS' line.

The waters of Behring's Strait are about one hundred and eighty feet deep, and they are frozen through one half of the year; but the congealed mass when broken, generally takes the form of anchor ice, and not that of icebergs. Thus, climate seems to offer no serious obstacle to the enterprise; while it is not entirely unworthy of consideration that in cold latitudes timber used in any necessary structure is less perishable than timber used in warm latitudes, while less of insulating material is demanded in high latitudes than is required in more genial climates.

The only political difficulty in the way of the enterprise is the fact that it requires concerted aid from three several States, namely—the United States, Great Britain and Russia. The two last-named Powers have already, with enlightened and fraternal liberality toward the United States, made all the concessions which were demanded. Therefore, if Congress shall grant the application of Mr. COLLINS, no political obstacle will remain.

That portion of our own country in which the enterprise is to be carried on is so well known, as hardly to require a description more minute than I have already given. It is newly and as yet thinly settled. The case is the same in British Columbia. Indian tribes are found along the American part of the route, but they have been so well subjected to the influences of society and government, through the operations of the fur trade, that no serious resistance from them need be apprehended.

The inhabitants of Asiatic Russia, who dwell inland, are nomadic Tartars, affecting much independence. They are, nevertheless, not savage, like the American natives. After centuries of internal war, they have now settled into a state of semi-civilization, in which they are accustomed to barter with whalers, with exploring parties, and with the Government agents of Russia, and they are hospitably inclined by that intercourse.

The result of the survey of facts thus far made is, that there are no insuperable obstacles, either physical, political, or social, in the way of the projected line of telegraph.

In regard to the expense which it requires, I must be content to refer the Committee of the Senate to the estimates which have been submitted by Mr. COLLINS. They have been made with a view to secure from private sources an advance of the moneys to be expended, and at the same time to obtain from the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States, the necessary political aid. It may be assumed, therefore, that they were prepared honestly and cautiously, and with as near approach to accuracy as is possible in regard to a design in which so much that is to be done must be done under conditions never before tried. Mr. COLLINS estimates the whole cost at five millions of dollars. A just legislative caution would probably induce Congress to double that estimate.

I understand that an association is already formed, with a capital of ten millions, to be devoted to the enterprise. I am, therefore, of opinion that it is entirely feasible.

I proceed, in the next place, to consider the probable usefulness of the enterprise. It is needful here to assume that the line of telegraph proposed will be extended immediately from Amoor River to Irkoutsk, so as to complete the telegraphic chain over the two continents. The agreement with Russia leaves no room of doubt on this point.

* * * *

Setting aside the temporary disturbance of war, the merchant, or the manufacturer, the miller, the farmer, the miner, or the fisherman of Halifax, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, Galveston, Montreal, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, St. Paul's, Little Rock, Denver, Salt Lake City, Carson City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, with the aid of an inter-continental telegraph, would be in daily, and, in case of need, in hourly correspondence with producers and consumers on the Amoor, where the fur trade of Asia is gathered up; with Sovinsk, the depot for the overland traffic between Russia and Japan and the mineral treasures of Nerchinsk; with Kiakhta, the centre of the international commerce of Russia and China; with Irkoutsk, Moscow, St. Petersburgh; with all the cities of Western Europe, including Constantinople; with the Cities of Alexandria, Cairo and Suez; and with every other town, city or hamlet, on either continent, now in telegraphic connection with the several marts of trade which have been enumerated.

Every one knows, however, that neither the American nor the European system has yet attained to its ultimate development. Transient wars now delay the establishment of wires in Pensacola, Havana, San Juan, Panama, Quito, Lima, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Surinam, Caracas and Mexico, and the incorporating of them, with all their local ramifications, into one American telegraph system. On the eastern continent, neither the domestic disturbances, nor the rivalries of States, nor their occasional collisions, prevent a continual expansion of the telegraphic system. The telegraph construction of Russia at this day, like her system of railroads, presents the framework of an imposing structure, the dimensions of which are boldly outlined, while the connections and extensions yet remain imperfect and unfinished.

It has been already mentioned that the Emperor has bound himself to extend the main eastern and western line from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor River. This extension is now rapidly advancing. But this is only a single, and not very prominent, part of the work which the Emperor has begun. His design embraces nothing less than the following stupendous works, namely: A telegraph wire, with the necessary submarine cables, from the mouth of the Amoor River across the Straits of Tartary, over the Island of Sakhalin, across the Straits of La Perouse, over the Island of Jesso, through Hakodadi, and across the Straits of Sangar to Jeddo, the capital of Japan.

Secondly—A telegraph wire from the confluence of the Usuri with the Amoor, which confluence is seven hundred miles above the mouth of the latter; thence southward, on the bank of the Usuri, to Lake Kingka; and thence to the port of Vladi Vostok, on the coast of Tartary, opposite to that part of Hakodadi, on the eastern coast of the Japanese Sea. Vladi Vostok is selected by the Emperor for his naval station on the Pacific Coast.

Thirdly—A telegraph wire from Irkoutsk, before described as the Capital of Eastern Siberia, through Kiakhta, now the entrepot of European and Chinese overland commerce, through the vast territory of the Mongols to Mogate in the Chinese Wall at Yahol, and thence to Pekin, the Capital of the Chinese Empire. American citizens temporarily residing in that country, are now soliciting, with good prospect of success, permission from the Chinese Government to extend this last-mentioned line overland through China, to terminate with the needful branches at the ports of Nankin, Shanghai, Amoy and Canton, on the Pacific Coast, opposite to California.

There are already in operation twelve thousand miles of telegraph wire in the Continent of Australia. This Australian telegraph system, which now is so purely local and isolated, is, nevertheless, expected to be brought into combination by alternating submarine and island wires with the Chinese and Russian wires last described.

Fourthly—A telegraph wire from a station on the main Continental-Russian line at Omsk, near the southern boundary of Asiatic Russia; thence, passing through Mongolia and entering China at Hirok, sometimes called Illy; thence, crossing Turkestan, Bokhara and Balk, to Cabool, in Afghanistan; thence to capital points in the Punjaub, where it will meet the telegraphic system of India, and thus become a medium of communication between London and the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal, on the shores and islands of the great Indian Ocean.

Fifthly—A telegraph wire from Kazan, on the main central Russian line, through Georgia and Circassia, along the western shore of the Caspian Sea, to Teheran, the Capital of Persia; thence to the Euphrates, at Bagdad; thence, descending along the banks of that historical river to its mouth, at the head of the Persian Gulf, there to be connected with the oriental telegraph system of India last before mentioned.

When we take into consideration the fact that Russia has already brought all her chief inland markets and mines, as well as her principal ports on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean, into telegraphic communication with her Capital, it is readily perceived that by offering to cooperate with us in giving effect to Mr. COLLINS' design, Russia actually invites us to put forth our national energy from every point within our borders where industry of any kind dwells, and especially from our Northwestern and Western States, and apply that energy to the great work of renewing and restoring the long-languishing civilization of the regions where our race first impressed its dominion upon the globe appointed for its residence. Certainly, it cannot be necessary to say that such efforts belong to the class of human labors which are pronounced to be doubly blessed, because they bless equally those who are subjects, and those who are the performers of them. It seems impossible to overestimate the direct effect of this new application of the national energy in producing a rapid and yet permanent development of the agricultural, forest, mineral and marine resources of the United States. Nor is it any more practicable to assign limits to the increase of national influence, which must necessarily result from the new facilities we should acquire in that manner for extending throughout the world American ideas and principles of public and private economy, politics, morals, philosophy and religion.

In attempting to make such estimates, it is important to remember that the telegraph wire is as yet a newly invented instrument, timidly employed and clumsily handled, with a very imperfect knowledge of the fulness of the power that resides in it. It costs us now one half a mill per mile to speak a single word through the cheapest telegraph wire of any considerable length. This is vastly more costly than the average transmission of messages in writing by employing the steam engine, either on land or on water. This great expense of telegraphic communication is due, however, not at all to any inseparable quality of the telegraphic machine, for that machine is easily constructed of very simple and cheap materials. The expensiveness is due to two transient conditions of the telegraph system: First, the charges now justly imposed upon it for rewarding the inventor; secondly, the fact that, as yet, fixed habits of communication in ancient forms prevent frequent resort to the new mode of correspondence, and customary investments of capital which are sufficiently remunerative cause it to be sparingly applied to the perfection of the new system. When these merely ephemeral encumbrances of the magnetic telegraph shall be removed, the magnetized wire will become, for the chief purposes of social, commercial, and political communication, as practical as, by reason of its adoption, it is effective.

I proceed to consider the question whether the enterprise deserves the patronage Mr. COLLINS solicits for it. Throughout the remarks which I have thus far submitted, I have not without design called it Mr. COLLINS' enterprise. It is truly his, because it was he alone who conceived and projected it, and who has clothed it with the substantial form which enables the three great States, whose concerted action he solicits, to cause it to be put in operation. But, in another sense, it is entitled to be regarded as an enterprise of the Government of the United States. During all the time that Mr. COLLINS has been engaged in maturing and developing it, and presenting it to the consideration of Russia and Great Britain, he has been acting under the instruction and with the approbation of the Department of State, and a knowledge of that fact has not been withheld from Congress.

* * * *

What Mr. COLLINS asks of Congress, is the grant of a right of way across the public lands, with the right to take therefrom materials necessary for constructing the line; the use of a national vessel, suitably officered and equipped, to make surveys and soundings along the North Pacific Coast, beyond the limits of the United States, and to aid in prosecuting the work; and, finally, a stipulated compensation for the Government use of the line, when it shall be constructed. If the views I have submitted are just, this demand for patronage is neither unnecessary nor unreasonable. We could not withhold it without showing a want of appreciation of the liberality and friendship which have been manifested toward the United States by Russia and Great Britain in the proceedings they have adopted toward the same enterprise. I do not know any one object lying within the scope of our foreign relations more directly important than the preservation of peace and friendship with those two great and enlightened Powers. Nor can I conceive of any one measure of national policy that would more effectively tend to secure that great object than the construction of this proposed inter-continental telegraph.

I forbear to urge the project in competition with the proposed line across the Atlantic from Cape Clear to Cape Race, which, notwithstanding past difficulties, I yet hope to see speedily completed. The two lines would naturally aid and strengthen each other. If they should even come into competition, it would be more advantageous to the world to have the use of both than the use of only one of them. One might be expected to operate when the other should be accidentally suspended. Nor can it be reasonably doubted that the great interests of human society will, at a very early period, require more than one, and more than even two transoceanic world-encircling telegraphs.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Union Ratification Meeting.

INDORSEMENT OF THE NOMINEES OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

A meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Union Club was held at their headquarters, corner of Fulton and Pineapple-street last night, for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President. There was a large attendance. The room was filled, and among the audience were a number of ladies. Mr. STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, the President of the Union Club occupied the chair and made a brief introductory address, after which Mr. A. J. SPOONER, Jr., read the resolutions, which were as follows:

Resolved, That while the nation is engaged in a war for its life, we consider that all minor differences should be abandoned, and all citizens should rally together for the integrity and perfect unity of the Union.

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiasm the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President, recently made at Baltimore, as preeminently expressing the confidence of the citizens in the two men who have been the most signal beacons of loyalty to the National Union; that these nominations at the same time rejoice the hearts of all loyal citizens, and carry terror and dismay to all traitors at home or in the rebel States, who had calculated on divisions and disaffection.

Resolved, That we approve of all the measures of the President aiming at the extirpation of Slavery, and that we favor the further measure of an amendment of the constitution, terminating, forever, the existence of Slavery within these United States.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the nation is eminently due to the army and navy, and that we will not cease our efforts to provide them with all necessary subsistence and reinforcements until the strenuous and persevering efforts shall prove successful in the restoration of the undivided Union.

Resolved, That the success of Republican Institutions and the safety of this nation demand that no monarchical power shall by force obtain a footing upon this Continent.

Resolved, That the future strength and unity of the nation, as well as the spread of intelligence, of population and commercial wealth demand that the Pacific Railroad shall be constructed.

Resolved, That we are glad to know that it is the determination of this Government and of the leaders of our armies, that equal protection shall be extended to all soldiers of whatever color, who fight for freedom and the Union, and that the people will sustain those leaders who visit with the severest retaliation the instances of barbarism and cruelty inflicted upon any of the soldiers of the United States.

The resolutions were adopted with unanimity and enthusiasm, after which addresses were made by Judge S. N. PETTIS, of Pennsylvania; Gen. F. S. CAREY, of Ohio; Gen. J. F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, and others. Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH read a poem in laudation of the President, which was well received. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, President MCLEAN in the chair. The reading of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against the local board of the Fourth Ward was called for. The committee state that the testimony taken by them "shows that a perfect system was inaugurated by a majority of the Trustees of the Ward to extort money from school teachers and others in their employ. It appears that Jeremiah Murphy, Daniel Healey, Jeremiah Coughlin, James White, John H. Lester, Trustees, and Felix Murphy, Commissioner, constituting a majority of the trustees, formed themselves into a 'ring,' to manage the school affairs of the ward. They elected Jeremiah Murphy, Chairman, Jeremiah Coughlin, Secretary, and appointed JOHN WHITE, Principal of Grammar School No. 26, as Clerk, who was selected as their 'agent,' to whom teachers were expected to apply, to ascertain upon what terms they could get an appointment. The evidence shows that this 'agent' performed his duty with alacrity, and with a heartlessness worthy of his employers. It appears that he not only summoned the teachers to come to him, but that he called on their parents and friends as to the amount they should pay for their appointment—the sums varying in amount from $50 to $500, according to the position they sought for. When it was stated that the amount could not be paid at once, on account of the poverty of the teachers, their 'agent' agreed to take it in installments."

The committee state in conclusion that they "are constrained to say that the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, with the exception of Commissioner ARTHUR O'DONNELL and Trustee F. JOSEPH KLEIN, have acted in a manner that brings lasting injury and disgrace on our school system and our City, and particularly on the citizens of the Fourth Ward, and that Jeremiah Murphy, James White, Jeremiah Coughlin, Daniel Healey, John H. Lester, Charles Kelly, and William P. Kirk, Trustees of the Common Schools in the Fourth Ward, and FELIX MURPHY, Commissioner of Common Schools for said Ward, have been guilty of disgraceful conduct in the matters connected with their official duties as school officers."

The committee recommend the removal of the Local Board of Trustees; also, FELIX MURPHY, School Commissioner, and that the District Attorney be informed of the proceedings, and be requested to submit the same to the Grand Jury for action. Some discussion followed the reading of the report on the part of Messrs. MURPHY and MILLER, after which, on motion of Mr. BOGART, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State of New-York.

THIRD DAY.

The main business at the Masonic Convention yesterday was the election of officers, resulting as follows:

Grand Master—Clinton F. Page, Binghampton.
Deputy Grand Master—Robert Holmes, New-York.
Grand Senior Warden—Stephen H. Johnston, Schenectady.
Grand Junior Warden—James Gibson, Salem.
Grand Treasurer—Charles L. Church, New-York.
Grand Secretary—James M. Austin, New-York.
Grand Chaplains—Rev. Dr. Weston, Schoonmaker, Blanchard and Irish.
Grand Pursuivant—Johnston Fountain, New-York.
Grand Tiler—Sorrall Fisk, New-York.
Grand Lecturer—Joseph B. Chaffee, Alton.

The installation of officers was made the special order for this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge was visited by Grand Master BOSWICK, of Connecticut, Deputy Grand Master HOLLADAY, of Kansas, and Deputy Grand Master DONALDSON, of the District of Columbia. The Grand Lodge took a recess at 9 P. M. till this morning at 9 A. M.

Extensive Robberies of Merchants.

TWO YOUNG THIEVES AND A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS IN CUSTODY.

The firm of LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & Co., merchants, doing business at Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, made application recently to Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, asking him to find out who in their employ were guilty of robbing them of large quantities of goods, consisting of spool-cotton, pocket-books, needles, &c. The Captain and Officer WOOLRIDGE, of that precinct, began an investigation of the case, and soon found that MICHAEL JAMISON, a lad aged 14 years, in the employ of the firm, was the guilty party. They therefore took him into custody. When taken to the station-house and questioned, he confessed having stolen large quantities of goods from his employers, and that he had sold them to WM. SIMPSON, a news-dealer, at No. 57 Centre-street. SIMPSON's place was searched by the officers, and goods to the amount of $300, belonging to Messrs. LUDDINGTON & Co., were seized. While searching SIMPSON's premises large bundles of gloves and hosiery, valued in all at $500, were found. These were taken by the officers on suspicion that they had been stolen. SIMPSON was arrested as a receiver of stolen property. When questioned, the latter said he had bought the goods from a man named WM. WOOD, residing at No. 9 Dover-street, who was about starting a band of negro minstrels in Brooklyn. Inasmuch as WOOD had an advertisement in the daily papers for a banjo-player, it was thought that some new light might be shed on the case by making inquiries of WOOD. On investigation, it was found that Mr. WOOD was a boy 15 years old, and was employed in a store at No. 64 Leonard-street. His movements were watched, and he was caught in the act of temporarily depositing hosiery and gloves in a grocery store near his residence. WOOD was then arrested, and after diligent inquiry it was found that he had long been in the habit of stealing the above-named articles from Messrs. BENTON, WILLIS & Co., doing business in the same building where he was employed. The most of these thefts were committed by young WOOD immediately after the porter had opened the store in the morning, and while the latter was engaged in sweeping out the store. Over $700 worth of hosiery had been taken in this way within the last few months. A large portion of the property has been recovered. Both the young thieves, and also the receiver, SIMPSON, were taken before Justice HOGAN yesterday afternoon. The latter was locked up in default of $1,000 bail. The boys pleaded guilty and were required to find bail in $500 each. WOOD gave the required security, and the other lad was committed to the Tombs.

Street Department Contracts.

On Wednesday, bids were opened at the Street Department for contracts for a number of jobs, including a large contract for filling low lots on Fourth-avenue. The following shows the lowest bid for each job, name of bidder, time designated in which to perform the work, &c.

Regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues—seven bids; time, twelve months; to J. L. MOORE, at $24,969 75.

Flagging four feet wide and setting curb and gutter stones in Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues—10 bids; time, 120 days; to MICHAEL RABBIT, at $5,400 46.

Flagging four feet wide and setting curb and gutter stones in Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues—10 bids; time, 30 days; to M. GAVIN, at $1,213 10.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Forty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and flagging and reflagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalk—five bids; time, 100 days; to M. GAVIN, at $3,823 90.

Setting curb and gutter stones in Second-avenue from Sixty-first-street to Eighty-sixth-street, and flagging 4 feet wide, through the sidewalks—10 bids; time, 6 months; to J. H. MOORE, at $9,338 14.

Flagging 4 feet wide, and setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and East River—10 bids; time, 75 days; to M. GAVIN, at $2,854 58.

Setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth avenue, and flagging the sidewalks 4 feet wide, where not already done—9 bids; time, 4 months; to J. LEVIMAW, at $5,819.

Flagging 4 feet wide and setting curb and gutter stones in Sixteenth-street, between Avenue B and East River—8 bids; time, 60 days; to M. RABBIT, at $2,463 82.

Setting curb and gutter stones in Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, and flagging 4 feet wide through the sidewalks—9 bids; time, 30 days; to M. GAVIN, at $688 75.

Flagging 4 feet wide, the sidewalks on Second-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Sixty-first streets, where not already done—9 bids; time, 25 days; to M. GAVIN, at $1,455 40.

Flagging and reflagging sidewalks, 8 feet wide, on Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, where not already done—16 bids; time, 90 days; to J. MAHONEY, at $1,988 44.

Filling sunken lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, and Lexington and Fourth avenues—7 bids; time, 3 years; to P. FARLEY, at $87,465 90.

Rebuilding steam fire engine No. 5—3 bids; time, 60 days; to W. H. VAN NESS, at $2,900.

Rebuilding, widening and extending Pier No. 46, North River—3 bids; time, 120 days; to W. COLE, at $37,750.

Union Refugee Meeting.

A meeting for the relief of the suffering white population of the South was held last evening at Cooper Institute. A moderately large audience was in attendance. Mr. W. A. BOOTH presided, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. WOOSTER. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON and Rev. Dr. WM. BUDINGTON, both of which gentlemen have recently returned from a visit to Georgia and Tennessee, and their descriptions of the sufferings of the Southern refugees within our lines, who have sacrificed all their possessions in their devotion to the Union, were vivid and interesting. At the conclusion of Dr. Budington's remarks, Mr. BOOTH stated briefly what the organization expected and hoped to effect. Dr. THOMPSON closed the meeting with benediction.

The following is the organization to take charge of the work of supplying the wants of the white population of the South:

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D. ....President

Rev. J. McClintock, D. D.,	Mr. A. R. Wetmore,
Rev. I. Ferris, D. D., LL.D.,	Mr. David Hoadley,
Rev. J. T. Duryea,	Mr. Geo. M. Lane,
Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.,	Mr. Wm. G. Lambert,
Rev. H. J. Weston, D. D.,	Mr. Lemuel Bangs,
Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D.,	Mr. E. L. Fancher,
Rev. S. B. Bell, D. D.,	Mr. Chas. C. Colgate,
Horace Webster, LL.D.,	Mr. Henry Day,
Rev. W. J. Budington, D.D.,	Mr. Peter Balen,
Rev. E. Rockwell, D. D.,	Mr. Henry Sheldon,
Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D.,	Mr. James F. Wallace,
Rev. R. M. Hatfield,	Mr. A. A. Low,
Mr. Charles Butler,	Mr. James Humphrey,
Mr. Wm. A. Booth,	Mr. Horace B. Claflin,
Mr. R. H. McCurdy,	Mr. S. B. Chittenden.
Mr. Christopher R. Robert,	

Mr. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

Mr. H. M. PIERCE, Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, } Secretaries.

DEPOSITORIES.

By courtesy of the Sanitary Commission, until further notice, clothing for Union refugees may be left at their depository, No. 10 Cooper Union.

Cash donations to be sent to the Treasurer, A. V. STOUT, President of Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 271 Broadway. Communications to H. M. PIERCE, President of Rutgers Institute; or to Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, No. 10 Cooper Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NINETEENTH WARD ROWDY SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—A report was made to Inspector CARPENTER, yesterday, by Capt. HARTT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, that on Wednesday night a number of rowdies assaulted and knocked down a stranger in the First-avenue, near Sixty-eighth-street, for the purpose of robbing him. Officer CLARK, of that precinct, hearing the screams for help, proceeded to the spot through a dark avenue, (none of the lamps in the vicinity being lighted,) and ordered the desperadoes to desist, or he would shoot them. The violence continued, and the policeman discharged one barrel of his revolver, the ball from which took effect in the right side of one of the assailants, whose name is ISAAC ALLEN. The wound is a very severe one. He was conveyed to the station-house and thence to St. Luke's Hospital. ALLEN's confederates made their escape, and have not yet been arrested.

SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN COLORED MEN.—On Wednesday night last, two colored men, named EDWARD GAINES and ALBERT WALKER, both of whom occupied apartments at No. 62 West Broadway, became involved in a quarrel, during which GAINES seized a large knife and stabbed WALKER in the shoulder, breast and neck. It is believed that the wounds will prove fatal. He now lies at the New-York Hospital in a critical condition. Coroner WILDEY yesterday took the ante-mortem examination of WALKER, and the jury found a verdict against GAINES. The latter has been arrested by the Fifth Precinct Police, and upon the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the result.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Building No. 497 Broadway took fire yesterday afternoon, in the premises occupied by Mrs. S. SCOTT as a millinery establishment. The fire originated on the fourth floor of the building, in a bed-room occupied by the servant, and was caused from the careless handling of matches by a child. Damage to the stock, $1,000; insured for $3,000 in the Howard and Pacific Insurance Companies. The stock of L. M. MCINTOSH, occupant of the first floor, was damaged slightly. Insured for $5,500 in the Brooklyn and $3,000 in the Howard Insurance Company. The building was damaged about $400, and is fully insured.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	196¼	200	Reading R.	144¼
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	133	500	do....b3	144⅜
200	Erie Railway	113¾	500	do.	144⅜
300	do....s3	113½	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	115
100	do.	113¼	200	do.	115¼
100	do....s3	113½	700	do.	115⅛
200	do.	113½	900	do.	115¾
100	do.	113⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	55
100	do.	113¾	750	do.	55¼
100	Hud. Riv. R....b30	146	100	do.	55¾
100	do.	146	200	do.	55½
200	do.	146¼	100	C. & N. W. Pref.	92½
100	do....s10	146¼	100	do....b3	92¾
500	M. S. & N. I. G.	97¼	200	do....b30	93
200	do....b3	97½	200	do....s3	92¾
100	do....s3	97¼	100	do....b3	93
200	do.	97¾	500	P., F. W. & C.	118¾
200	do....b3	97¾	300	do.	119
200	do.	97⅝	15,000	Ohio & M. C.	58
1500	Ill. Cen. R.	132	15,000	do.	58½
100	do.	132¼	100	Canton Co....b3	42¾
200	do....b3	132¼	100	do....b3	43
200	do....b3	132¾	100	Cum. Coal	79⅝
600	Clev. & Pitts.	113¾	100	do.	79½
1400	do.	114	200	do.	79¾
200	do....b3	114	100	do.	79
100	do.	114⅛			

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY are given, with Illustrations, in the June number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. All the six numbers, from January to June, 75 cents. June number by first post, 15 cents. In future the price will be $2 a year and 20 cents a number. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BLACKING.—Bixby's Paste and Liquid Blacking is the best. Try it. Shoe-dealers, Druggists and Grocers have it. Depot, No. 475 Eighth-avenue.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 26 | Sun Sets.... 7 29 | Moon sets...11 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 16 | Gov. Island.12 04 | Hell Gate... 1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Brideman, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale.

Steamers Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia; Josephine, Thompson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship J. Bradshaw, Mosely, Liverpool, C. L. Dwight.

Barks Bessie Thompson, (Br.,) Jones, Dublin, Brett, Son & Co.; Elisa, (Pruss.,) Buckholdt, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lidskjalf, (Norw.,) Sayland, Cork, Holmbee & Balchen; Annie Wood, (Br.,) Douglas, London, Josiah Mace's Sons; R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Lingan, C. & E. J. Peters; Mary E. Pardy, (Br.,) Town, Pictou, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brigs Anna, (Br.,) Morrow, St. Thomas, G. F. Pennistone; Sirene, (Hol.,) Schippen, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.; Venus, (Br.,) Collard, Cork, John Jackson & Co.; Hamburg Packet, (Hamb.,) Jacobsen, Hamburg, Sleman & Edye; Simcoe, (Br.,) Hammond, Warren, R. I., J. L. Rathaway; J. W. Hobbs, (Br.,) Pictou, Tynes & Smith; Lizzie J. West, Miner, Lingan, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Nile, Hill, Rockland, Me., J. V. Haviland; A. A. Bandel, Butler, Washington; Jane F. Durfy, Davis, Newbern, L. Kemme; Maria, Miller, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Caroline, Clark, Melville, J. W. McKee; Mary & Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Goodhill, (Br.,) Roberts, St. Martin's, R. Roberts.

Sloops Warren, Chase, Newport, Baker & Dayton; Lexington, Raynor, Hartford, H. B. Rackett & Son; Mary, Gray, Havens, New-London, J. L. Hathaway.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool May 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 882 passengers to John G. Dale. May 30, lat. 46 52, lon. 36 07, parted co. with steamship City of Cork, bound E. June 5, lat. 42 10, lon. 53, saw two large icebergs.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Condry, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Fortress Monroe 38 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamship Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to M. Sanford.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Connecticut, (of Liverpool,) Lucas, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 41 passengers to Thomas Richardson & Co. May 24, lat. 44 30, lon. 39, saw large quantities of ice.

Ship Erie, (of Glasgow,) McKenzie, Ardrossan 31 ds., with iron to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Malina, (of Boston,) Dewhess, Trinidad 20 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. June 4, in a squall, with a high sea running, sprung mainmast and received other damage.

Bark Sailor Prince, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Troop, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan.

Bark Gabriel, (Ital.,) Collora, Palermo 65 ds., passed Gibraltar 20th, with fruit, etc., to F. Berthoud & Co.

Brig Undine, (of Barbados,) Willson, Rio Janeiro April 26, via Barbados 14 ds., with coffee to master.

Brig Harvest Queen, Hobbs, St. Johns, P. R., May 26, with sugar to Middleton & Co.

Brig Gitana, (Norw.,) Trenery, Montevideo 53 ds., with hides and wool to George Meke.

Schr. Dearborn, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Harriman, Rio Hache 16 ds., with hides, etc., to M. J. Tommerido. Left no vessels.

Schr. Kate, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Goodsell, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. F. Gerstacker, (Oldg.,) Buge, Bahia 44 ds., with hides and coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Mary Helen, (of Southport, P. E. I.,) Wood, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with molasses to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Arey, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. John N. Genin, Stafford, Stone 11 ds., to U. S. Navy Department.

Schr. Mary Jane, Hazelton, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. A. Conant, Marion, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. E. & F. L. Parker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Portland, with heading to master.

Schr. Emily, Curtis, New-Orleans 24 ds., with cotton, etc., to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Valkaila, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. H. R. Barnes, Barnes, New-Haven.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Brewer, Hartford.
Schr. Henrietta, Miner, Hartford.
Schr. Adelaide, Davis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Only Son, Johnson, Norwich.
Schr. Charles H. Moller, Baker, Portland.
Schr. Elias Dudley, Nye, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. O. K., Brooks, New-Haven.
Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Dean, Albany, for Taunton.
Schr. W. R. Bird, Handy, Albany, for Fall River.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Clark, Newburgh, for Fall River.
Schr. Bernard, Tracy, Port Royal 12 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Bark Princess, (Dan.,) from Ardrossan.
Bark Alamo, ——.

Sailed.

June 9—Steamers Merrimack, Cahawba, Karnak. Ship Charles J. Baker, Abbotsford, Lillias. Barks Faugh-a-Ballagh, Elisa. Brig Angostura, Kenneth, Velocity, Mary E. Ballard. Schooners Horace, Lavinia.

Miscellaneous.

The fine new ship Lucy Melville, lately purchased for English account, has been renamed Warwick Castle, and will be dispatched for Liverpool, under the British flag.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, June 9—Arr. prize steamer Thistle, from Bermuda for Wilmington, with a general cargo; was captured 4th inst. by gunboat Fort Jackson, after a chase of six hours. She threw overboard most of her cargo. She is an iron, side-wheel, steamer, of 250 tons. Also arr. bark Sylph, Webber, Monrovia; schrs. Saml. Gilman, Crowell; J. K. Decker, Dunton; Jenny Lind, Graves, from New-York; Ruby, Conner, St. Jago de Cuba; Eagle, Hale, New-York; ship Nightingale, (U. S.,) Pensacola; brig Unicorn, Smith, Havana; schr. Hardscrabble, Gregory, New-Orleans. Below, bark Blondel.

BALTIMORE, June 9—Arr. barks Colado, (Br.,) Baker, Chanaral; St. Lawrence, (Br.,) McKinney, Demerara; brig Amelia, (Hamb.,) Colombo, Leghorn; W. J. Frost, Parks, Arecibo, P. R.; schr. Damascus, Churchill, Nassau.

Also arr. brig Earl Marshall, Staples, Sagua.

LEWES, Del., June 7—At the breakwater, bark John Boulton, from Laguayra, (previously reported;) brigs Emma, for Port Spain; Vincennes, for Newburyport; C. M. Miller, for Boston—all from Philadelphia; Tria- Mad. from Boston for Philadelphia; schrs. E. [illegible] and A. Jennings, with pine wood; J. H. Spofford and Grace Girdler, with hay.

PORTLAND, June 8—Arr. bark Morton [illegible], [illegible], Elizabethport.

Spoken, &c.

Gen. Grant—ship, of Bath, for San Francisco, May 6, lat. 16 00 S., lon. 36 42.

Joshua Bragdon—wh. bark, Childs, cruising, clean, May 28, lat. 39 59, lon. 64.

Pauline—Pruss. brig, from Cette for New-York, June 5, lat. 31 47 N., lon. 70 51.

Rainbow—wh. schr., of Nantucket, 29 ds. out, (had taken 13 bbls. oil,) June 5, lat. 37 38, lon. 74 12.

Twilight—bark, hence for Matamoras, May 31, lat. 27, lon. 83.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 23, schr. Oriental, Burgess, for New-York, ldg.; brig Estaian, hence, arr. May 20.

At Sagua, May 31, bark J. E. Brett, James, for New-York June 14.

At Porto Cabello, May 13, Dan. brig Anna Georgina, for New-York soon.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 22, schr. Telegraph, May, for Norwich in 10 ds.

At Cardenas, May 29, schr. Danville, for New-York in 3 ds.

CATARRH

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Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent an operation, hoping, yet doubting. I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The female skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own loss, every affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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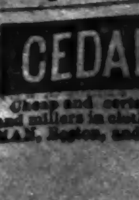

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